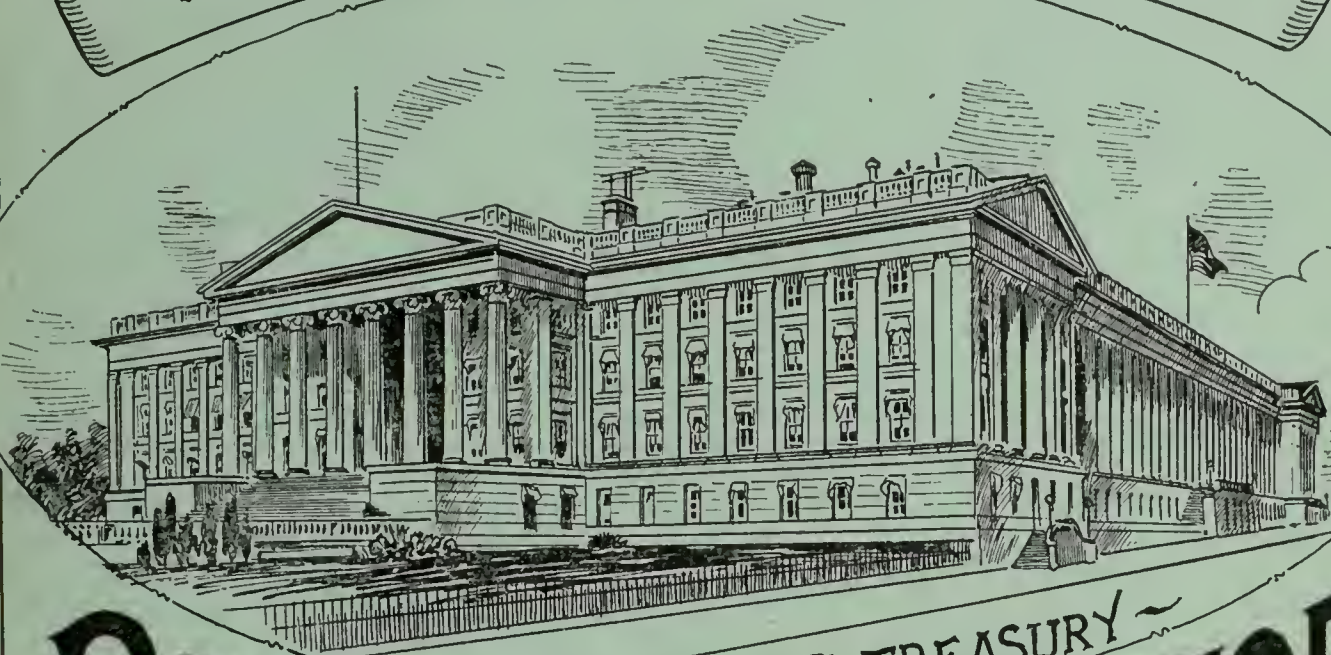


Vol. 2

May, 1908

No. 5

# THE NATIONAL



U.S. TREASURY

# COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

JOURNAL  
FOR  
BANKERS & MERCHANTS  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES  
AND CANADA...  
GRANT, BUSHNELL & CO.  
PUBLISHERS  
73 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

# The National Counterfeit Detector

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MAY, 1908

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### SPECIAL GUARANTEE TO YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will pay the face value of any counterfeit United States Note, Treasury Note, Gold Certificate, Silver Certificate, or National Bank note, also that of any Canadian note, not mentioned in our latest publication or by our special postal notice, on presentation.



# The National Counterfeit Detector

GRANT, BUSHNELL & CO., Publishers

73 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

J. FRED GRANT, President.

E. D. BUSHNELL, Vice-President.

ROBERT A. JONES, Sec'y and Treas.

*Compiled and published under the personal supervision of the experts*

J. FRED GRANT and E. D. BUSHNELL

Published Monthly.

May, 1908

\$3 Yearly; in advance.

## New Counterfeit \$5 (Indian Head) Silver Certificate

Series of 1899; check letter C; plate number on front either 190 or 790, the first figure being broken and indistinct; J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury; Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States. Printed on two pieces of paper with silk threads placed between. A very dangerous counterfeit which would be readily accepted by tradesmen. The most notable defect is that the paper, instead of being of a steel blue, is rather white, giving the front of the note a washed or faded appearance; and the feather plumes around Indian head, where they should look white, have the appearance of being scratched with an eraser or knife blade, but this work was done on the plate from which bill was printed, and not on the paper. On close examination it will be seen that the scroll work is rough and lacks fine lines in genuine bill. Blue seal, number and large V and FIVE, though a little dark, still of good color. Under magnifying glass the lines "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," under signatures, are very poor. Back of note, although a shade too dark a green, and engraving rough, is the most dangerous part of the note.

Credit is due the Kent County Savings Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich., for discovering this counterfeit.

Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Secret Service, reports two new counterfeits, as follows:

## New Counterfeit \$10 (Buffalo) U. S. Note.

Series of 1901; check letter D; J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States.

## New Counterfeit \$20 Gold Certificate

Series of 1906; check letter D; J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States. These counterfeits, like those described in circular letter No. 270, dated March 25, 1908, are crude photographs with colored inks and water colors roughly applied to the seals, numbers, and backs. A few silk threads have been distributed between two pieces of thin paper upon which they are printed. They were captured from the men arrested for circulating the notes described in Circular No. 270.

## New Counterfeit \$10 Canadian Note

The Farmers' Bank of Canada, Toronto; Check Letter A; Treasury No. 12073 in red; dated Jan. 2, 1907; W. Seeltie Nesbitt, President; countersigned, T. H. Weir, Pro-Genl. Manager. Looks like a photo-engraving of pen and ink sketch. Lathe work on front poorly imitated. All the lettering very irregular. Vignette coarse and blurred. Lathe work on back scratchy. Lettering, "The Farmers' Bank of Canada," poor. Imprint of British-American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, is very indistinct.

Credit is due Mr. Frank Noble, receiving teller of the Marine National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., for the detection of this counterfeit.

## New Counterfeit \$20 Gold Certificate

Series of 1906; check letter B; W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Washington, which is fairly good; Treasury number B426426. Other notes may bear different numbers.

A counterfeit which is liable to be taken by a careless handler of money. Appears to have been printed from a wood engraving, or from photo-etched plates, on two pieces of paper, between which silk threads have been distributed. The XX, seal and numbering on front of note of poor lemon color, instead of orange. Lathe work on face of note poor. On front of note, the words "Act of July 12, 1882," over check letter B are heavy on counterfeit, and irregular, and on the note at hand, the comma is omitted after 12. In the genuine the comma appears and the line is even and much clearer. On counterfeit the words "Register of the Treasury" under signature of W. T. Vernon are broken and very indistinct, as is also the line "Treasurer of the United States" under the signature of Chas. H. Treat, while in the genuine both lines are clear and distinct. Back of the counterfeit note is of good color, though slightly dark on note seen, as though from much handling. No attempt made to imitate lathe work or other fine details. The engraving of the front of the counterfeit note is 3-16ths of an inch, and the back 1/4 of an inch, shorter than the genuine.

Credit is due Mr. F. W. Christie, Currency Teller of The State Bank, 376 Grand Street, New York City, for the detection of this counterfeit.

Mr. W. H. Moran, Acting Chief of the United States Secret Service, reports two new counterfeits, as follows:

## Counterfeit \$5 (Indian Head) Silver Certificate

Series of 1899; check letter C; J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States; No. 8956701234.

## New Counterfeit \$10 National Bank Note

On the Gulf National Bank, of Beaumont, Tex. Check letter C; charter No. 6338; bank No. 6638469; Treasury No. Z3846907; J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States.

These counterfeits are crude photographs printed on two pieces of paper, between which a few long silk threads have been distributed. Colored inks have been roughly applied to the seals, numbers, and backs of the notes. They should not deceive anyone. Two men have been arrested for attempting to circulate these counterfeits in south-eastern Missouri.

Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Secret Service, reports a new counterfeit as follows:

## New Counterfeit \$10 (Buffalo) United States Note

Series of 1901; check letter C; face plate No. 464; back plate indistinct, but probably No. 188; serial No. 4678111; W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States; portraits of Lewis and Clark.

This counterfeit, which made its appearance in New York City, and was detected at the National Park Bank by Charles Richmond, is printed on two pieces of paper, between which long pieces of very fine silk threads have been distributed. While the general appearance of the note is deceptive, the lathe work and ruling are very crude and broken. The denomination design and the seal are of very good color, but the Treasury numbers are very heavy and of a lighter color than the genuine. The green color of the back of note is good, but the lathe work and ruling are crude and broken as on the face of the note. The note should not deceive the expert handler of money.



## New Counterfeit \$10 (Buffalo) United States Note

SERIES OF 1901; CHECK LETTER A; FACE PLATE NO. 461; BACK PLATE NO. 201; SERIAL NO. B4629945.

W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States; portraits of Lewis and Clark. This counterfeit, which made its appearance in New York City, and was detected at the National Park Bank by Charles Richmond, is a photo-mechanical production on two pieces of rather stiff paper, between which red and blue silk fiber has been scattered. Both the picture of the buffalo and the portraits of Clark and Lewis are defective and in the masses of shadow lose detail. The denominational design, the sea and numbering are a darker red than the genuine. The back is a dark blue-green. This note is evidently made by the same persons who are responsible for the \$10 United States note described in our circular letter No. 251, dated November 13, 1906. As with that note it may be considered as deceptive when being handled alone by persons unfamiliar with money, but the texture of the paper and the color of the back will attract the attention of an expert.

## Lessons of the Recent Panic

Sol Wexler, of the Whitney Central National Bank, of New Orleans, offers the following on the lessons of the panic:

Notwithstanding the fact that panics have occurred in nearly every decade of this century, in some one or more of the great commercial countries of the world, all due more or less to the same primary causes, and that volumes have been written, setting forth the causes and lessons of each crisis as it occurred, for the enlightenment of future generations, the financial convulsion of 1907 proves that the lesson must be constantly relearned and that the human will, taken as a whole, in a great country, is too weak to resist the impelling greed for wealth and ambition for commercial power. Every effort, therefore, to teach the Lessons of the Panic of 1907 should be eagerly grasped in the hope, however delusive, that it may point out to future generations of business men the dangerous currents that lead to disaster, and how to avoid them.

Much of our trouble has been caused by the blind worship of the great commercial and financial luminaries, by the lesser lights. Names famed for wealth, however acquired, and in charge of the great financial organizations, have served as the loadstone to draw the small investor into innumerable unsound financial schemes, which, had he carefully investigated as he does matters pertaining to his own business, he would have scrupulously avoided. The small investor may therefore learn that, however attractive the prospectus, however alluring the promised profit, however great and high the promoter, his own careful investigation and the application of his own sound business judgment must be the only safe guide to his investment.

The promoter should learn from this panic that he must be classed either as an honest architect of sound financial plans, or an ordinary grafter, and that there is a field for the wise and foreseeing student of conditions and opportunities which he can honestly make attractive to investors; while for the unscrupulous promoter or get-rich-quick concerns, the dishonest predator upon innocent wealth, there yawns the jail or the suicide's grave.

In this connection, the press, through the medium of which nearly all undertakings are advertised, may also learn its lesson. Many of our most prominent newspapers have for money been accessory to the frauds which have been perpetrated upon the public, bearing headlines advertising mining companies whose sole possessions consist of a hole in the ground in some remote district in the West, and a sumptuous office in the neighborhood of Wall Street, stocked with clippings inspired and paid for, of newspaper articles for dissemination among the public. The proper functions of a newspaper, viz., the education of the people and the moulding of public opinion in proper and legitimate channels, seems to have been forgotten in the mad rush to increase circulation and dividends, and many sheets made famous by their great founders, to-day publish anything for which pay is received, or, as they term it, will make the paper sell.

These newspapers thus become *particeps criminis* to many of the wind-inflated schemes, the bursting of which, with their consequent losses, has helped to destroy confidence. While the freedom of the press is guaranteed under our Constitution and is a most valuable safeguard of our public liberty, papers publishing dishonest financial schemes, sure-thing racing tips, injurious patent medicine advertisements, indecent and fake medical practitioners, etc., should be just as much subject to fine or suppression of their owners to imprisonment, as the individual who steers the innocent into the gambling den.

The merchant who has expanded his business upon the liberal credits proffered by note brokers, to such an extent that he has looked upon such borrowed money as a



part of his capital, has suffered likewise during these strenuous times, and he can well and profitably learn that unwieldy stocks of goods and too liberal lines of credit in times of great business activity, may become the boomerang of disaster in the kaleidoscopic changes which our affairs frequently undergo. He should also learn that his capital should be kept liquid and in his business, and not invested in the stocks of other companies, which cannot be converted into cash when needed, nor used as collateral for credit.

The manufacturer has been a party to the mistake of the merchant, in overselling his output, delaying shipments in the season when the goods might be sold and forcing the merchants to anticipate their wants long in advance of any certainty of proportionate demand. The cancellation of orders he is compelled to accept and the shutting down of his mills may well teach the folly and unfairness of this course. The manufacturer may also learn that the enlargement of plants, the installation of new machinery on borrowed money, is a dangerous practice, and that in the drunkenness of an apparent success he is building upon a foundation of sand.

The banker has also his lesson to learn from the occurrences of the past few months. He must know that the man entrusted with the liquid capital of the nation and with the savings of the multitude should not be a gambler or speculator in real estate and stocks. He must know that the funds entrusted to him are as sacred from his own depredations as from the cracksmen who blow his vaults. He should see clearly that he must choose his profession, and that if it be that of a banker in a State or National institution, he must dissociate himself from speculation and schemes, and devote his entire time, thought and energy to the interests he has sworn to conserve. The contrary course pursued, in a few instances, in New York and elsewhere, has done much to destroy confidence and has caused the extraordinary hoarding of money, resulting in the panic of 1907.

The public servants, such as the railroads, steamship lines, trolley companies, etc., must have learned ere we reached the acute stage of this panic, that the people cannot "be damned," that monopoly, though in the nature of things an incident to it, cannot disregard the life and comfort of the public, that in future they must not wait to be forced to treat the public fairly, but must meet them and redress their wrongs willingly and even anticipate their wants, unless they wish to imperil their very existence. On the other hand, the public must not be unreasonable or unjust, and must not expect a service disproportionate to the traffic. Our wonderful growth in the past century has been to a large extent attributable to the rapid extension of our railroads and their efforts to settle immigration along their lines.

The individual termed statesman, but more often deserving the cognomen of politician, may well learn a most important lesson in fidelity to his country and appreciation of her needs. He is most often chosen, not for his peculiar fitness for his duties, but because he is a "good fellow," a liberal spender and a good stump speaker. He goes to our legislative halls without even a familiarity with the Constitution of his country or his native State. He knows not the first principles of the important questions of tariff, finance or revenue, and he measures a question by how it will look to his constituents and often prefers to vote wrongly than correctly and have to explain at home. We learn that we must send better men to make our laws, and that real students disinterested politically should be consulted in forming our important measures.

No greater evidence of the lack of patriotism or inability of our legislators can be shown than their attitude on the currency question now pending. This question, involving the very lungs of our commercial and financial systems, is at this moment the subject of political bickerings and policies that are a disgrace to the nation. Our Senate Committee has framed an iniquitous bill which is shamefully in the interest of a few bankers who hold a large amount of unsold railroad and municipal bonds, and is without a scintilla of the principles of sound finance; but, being a "party measure," we have still to hear the voice of a single Republican in protest. The House Committee in turn has presented a bill which is violently socialistic, providing that the strong and safe bank shall guarantee the weaker ones, making the banker who conducts his business safely and conservatively, pay for the deficiencies of those who are reckless and inexperienced. Yet, we hear no violent protests against this bill, which is contrary to every constitutional principle of right. Must we learn from this that our legislators are without the ability to frame a proper and consistent law, or that they are lacking in fidelity to their country and shirking their responsibility for fear of losing office? Let these gentlemen learn the valuable lessons of the hour and read the clear handwriting on the wall, that unless this Congress passes sound currency legislation and makes proper amendment to the National Banking Law, we may be called upon to write the Lessons of the Panic of 1908; and with the distrust of capital and the suffering of labor incident thereto, the next lesson may be written in blood.

Our great Executive can learn many mighty lessons from the present. He should realize that the man does not exist who knows everything from the laws of the Sagas to bear killing in the swamps, that the greatest men have been either the specialists or those with the acumen and judgment of human nature and capability to select wise advisers. He should study conditions and apply remedies in such doses as will cure



and not kill the patient. He should be careful in correcting evils and punish wrongdoing, not to inflict greater injury upon the innocent than on the guilty. He could learn, and no doubt will, that no Executive has the just right, under our form of government, to influence support for his chosen successor, but that when his term expires he should, like Cincinnatus, return to his plow. He should learn more of the use of expert commissions, and have more regard for their recommendations. Men can be selected in this country, capable of judiciously solving any question for the public good, but they are men whose vocations, study and training have peculiarly fitted them. His hold upon the affections of the public and his unimpeachable honesty and strong patriotism place him in a better position for the correction of existing evils and the betterment of our conditions than any other who has ever sat in the Executive's chair, and it requires but the application of carefully thought-out methods, coupled with sound and conservative principles of good government, to bring about the restoration of confidence and the return to normal social and financial conditions.

The people must learn that extravagance is not comfort and that ostentatious display of wealth not only denotes illbreeding but promotes anarchy and socialism. They must learn something of the quality which the Germans call "Gemuthlichkeit," which means the desire to be comfortable, the willingness to be satisfied with prosperity without stretching every enterprise to the point of breaking. They should become imbued with a greater desire for the modest comforts of home life and in turn instill such ideas into their children, so as to change at least that characteristic of our people that we term "strenuosity" into a more modified form of applied energy. They must discontinue their antagonism to wealth and corporate power when not exercised for evil, and must have the courage to do right and to be fair to all men, whether they be the representatives of millions or the toilers by the day. They must not believe, because some railroad presidents employ their office in stock jobbing, or some bankers prostitute their offices for gain, or some politicians are corrupt, that all men in such professions are likewise so.

Let us then all learn that industry and effort and venture must have their reward; that men do not traverse the plains, tunnel the Rockies and divert the courses of streams, simply to find investment for capital to make a moderate interest; and that, therefore, prospective results may be justly if not excessively capitalized.

Many more lessons might be referred to, but the salient ones have been given, and we can learn to encourage our neighbor in the conviction that we live in a land blessed with the sweetness of health and plenty, needing, for the magic touch of higher education, deeper home patriotism and greater confidence in each other.—Daily Banker.

## Few Finds of Rare Coins

"Rare coins are seldom to be found in actual circulation," said an experienced dealer in old coins, "for nearly every single specimen of what are regarded as the big numismatic rarities is definitely known and located, as for example the half dozen New York Brasher gold doubloons and the half dozen or so silver dollars of 1804, which respectively have sale records of \$6,200 and \$3,000 and are the costliest of the American series of coins.

"But nevertheless there are right now in active circulation several varieties of United States coins which if found by the average citizen would make the time he spends in glancing through his change profitable.

"One of these is the United States dime dated 1894 that was struck at the branch mint at San Francisco. This coin bears on the reverse the little mint letter 'S' to distinguish it from all the other ten-cent pieces of the year. Yet while the rest of the dimes exist in considerable numbers and are worth but their face value, the San Francisco dime would easily bring \$50.

"The available information regarding the coin shows that but twenty-four of the denomination were made in 1894. This figure is only an estimate, for the actual number does not appear in the mint records.

"That so few were coined was due to a peculiar circumstance. Weigher Burdan, now in the coiner's department of the San Francisco mint, says that in July, 1894, an order for \$100,000 worth of silver coins had been completed and was ready for delivery. In order to provide specimens for assay purposes, the law requiring that a certain number of pieces of coin from each melt, or order, be forwarded to the mint headquarters for the purposes of annual assay, Mr. Burdan had the coining department strike a number of pieces from the dime dies. He says there may have been twenty-four of these and there may have been less, probably not over twenty, as the matter of counting them was not deemed to be of any importance. Two or three pieces, in fact, he said, would have answered the requirements just as well.

"He took a couple of ordinary dimes from his pocket and exchanged them for two of the new ten-cent pieces merely from a desire to possess the first specimens that had come from the dies of this denomination for the year. He said that the idea of the dimes ever becoming scarce never entered his mind, for an order for 100,000 pieces



might be expected any day, and no one would ever have imagined that the entire year would pass without the dies again being brought into requisition.

"Yet 1894 did pass without any more coins of the denomination being struck there, and the only dimes dated 1894 and showing the 'S' mint mark were the two pieces referred to, which afterward fell into the hands of a well-known mint mark collector. The remainder of the pieces are right at the present moment passing from hand to hand, their temporary owners not being aware of their value to a coin collector.

"Still another scarce coin, occasionally found in circulation, although usually preserved as a souvenir, is the twenty-cent piece struck at the Carson City branch mint in 1876, and showing the mint mark 'CC.'

"Now a curious fact in connection with this coin is that fully 10,000 of them were originally struck, and yet the known specimens in collections one could almost count on his two hands. Even a worn specimen of this 20-cent piece would bring from \$10 up and is rarely offered for sale, although the 20-cent pieces struck as proofs in Philadelphia in 1878 just to fill out the series of the regular coin collectors numbered but \$10 in all, and fine specimens can be bought at almost any good sized sale of old coins, the premium rarely rising higher than \$3.

There is a certain variety of the half dollar struck at the New Orleans mint in 1853 that will well repay any one who finds it. This is the coin without either arrow heads at the side of the date on the obverse, with the rays behind the eagle omitted from the reverse and showing the mint letter 'O.' The ordinary New Orleans half dollar of 1853 has both arrow heads and rays, the value of the coin not being above face, but the former variety is regarded as one of the scarcest United States mint marks and is valued at from \$100 upward, according to condition.

"In looking over coins in general circulation for rare varieties the West is of course the field for silver dollars, owing to their general use in that section of the country. And many of the dollars going the rounds and fulfilling their functions as a circulating medium possess a value in the eyes of the collectors equal to their weight in gold. Time and again one sees a perfectly new and uncirculated silver dollar in circulation there bearing a mint mark that gives it a greatly increased value.

"A street car conductor in San Francisco the other day showed an 1872 silver dollar which he had just taken from a passenger in payment for fare. The piece was perfectly bright, had been struck at the local, or San Francisco, mint, and looked as if it had been carefully preserved from the very first day of its issue. Probably the tightness of money conditions had compelled its being put into use.

"The conductor liked the looks of the coin, which bore the handsome "Liberty seated" design of the coins of the denomination which preceded the legal tender dollar of 1878, now in use, but he had no idea of its value. Only 9,000 specimens originally were struck at the branch mint, and a similar piece not in any way in finer condition brought \$18 at a recent sale.

"A still scarcer silver dollar of the San Francisco mint was that dated 1873. Seven hundred of these coins were struck in that year, and it ranks with the rarest of the coins struck at the great Western mint.

"Every one of these scarce silver dollars can very well be in circulation to-day. Not a single specimen, however, has been offered for sale of recent years, and certain mint mark experts say they never have even heard of one.

"Several of the silver dollars struck at the Carson City mint are scarce. That of 1870 is worth in the neighborhood of \$8 when in uncirculated condition, as also is that of 1873 of the same mint, but the rarest of the silver dollars bearing the mint mark CC is the one dated 1871. Only 1,376 of these coins were struck in that year.

"But if the search of silver coins offers great possibilities in the way of an occasional bonanza, the rewards for those who find rarities in the way of scarce gold coins are remarkable. Not to mention the possibilities of discovering a half eagle of 1815 or 1822, worth anywhere from \$2,000 up, the Western man who will scrutinize his gold five-dollar pieces or even those of larger denominations stands a chance of coming across a rare variety that will pay for a long vacation.

"In the early days of California private coiners struck gold coins of different denominations in almost exact imitation of the regular United States coins. Care was taken by these engravers to make their pieces look as much like the Government coinage as possible, with the result that the Liberty head of the obverse of these pieces and the eagle, with arrows and olive branch, on the reverse, are so much like the regular issue that only the closest scrutiny with a microscope could tell the difference. The stars around the head are the same, as is the date, and the only differences are those of small detail, such as the name of the owners of the private mint on the coronet of liberty, where the word "Liberty" is on the Government coins, and a slightly different inscription on the reverse.

"In the case of the Shults & Co. five-dollar gold piece the only variation from the regular United States half eagle of the year 1851 lies in the inscription on the reverse, which reads 'Pure California Gold,' instead of 'United States of America,' as on the regular five-dollar gold piece, and is scarcely noticeable. On the five-dollar gold piece



of Dubosq & Co. the inscription reads, 'S. M. V. California Gold,' in other respects the coin bearing a close resemblance to the United States half eagle.

"These coins look so much like the United States coins that there may be numbers still passing in circulation in the Western States, for they were coined in large quantities, and yet there is record of only one half eagle of Dubosq & Co., which is now in the Mint at Philadelphia, and but a single specimen of the five-dollar piece of Shults & Co., owned by a private collector in Wisconsin.

"Either of these pieces is worth from \$700 upward, and it is one of the great mysteries what has become of the large number coined, which makes it more than reasonable that some specimens are still to be found circulating along the coast unscrutinized and unappreciated.

"Even the twenty-dollar gold pieces of the private coiners were so much like the United States double eagle that only a careful scrutiny could detect the difference. No layman certainly could tell the difference between the reverse of the twenty-dollar gold piece this year superseded by the Saint Gaudens design and the reverse of the private twenties struck by Kellogg & Co. of San Francisco and Clark, Gruber & Co. of Denver.

"Only a few days ago in a shipment of a lot of gold coins from one of the South American countries to a well-known New York banking firm one of the twenty-dollar gold pieces in the lot upon examination proved to be a specimen of the rare coinage of Wass, Moliter & Co. of San Francisco, struck in that city in 1855.

"This probably had found its way in a shipment from the Western city, unnoticed among a number of other gold pieces of the same denomination and not appreciated until it met the eye of one of the members of the New York firm, who had a knowledge of the value of gold coins to collectors.

"A specimen of this twenty-dollar gold piece has not been offered for sale in this or any other city for many years, and if sold will certainly bring a premium representing many times its intrinsic value."—New York Sun.

## Want the Collection Charge Removed

The New Orleans Credit Men's Association has started a movement to have the local clearing house remove or modify its collection charges. The association alleges that the present exchange rates here are burdensome and that New Orleans taxes in this respect are much in excess of those imposed by the banks of other cities. The first conference on this subject was held in the rooms of the Credit Men's Association. G. K. Smith, president of the association, presented an outline of the work that the association's exchange committee has been doing, and showed why the association was in favor of a country clearing house. He explained that a system for clearing country checks had been in successful operation in Sedalia, Mo., for the last ten years; that Boston had operated for the same period a clearing house for country checks for the New England States, annually collecting upwards of \$600,000,000, and that their cost had not exceeded an average of seven cents per \$1,000. From correspondence with Sedalia, Mo., and a Boston bank, as well as banks outside of Boston, in New England, it was shown that there was universal approval on the part of the banks participating in this method of collecting out-of-town checks, all stating that it was a saver of time, labor and expense, and to a unit expressing their entire satisfaction with the clearing house idea. The indorsement was particularly strong from the New England country banks, one of them writing as follows:

"Perhaps the main fault is that it does not help us outside of New England, but that was also true of the old way. Another advantage is that our checks come direct to us instead of going through some other local bank, preventing our competitors from knowing our business so well. We should like to see the system extended, so as to have centres of collection to cover certain districts of the country, eliminating the roundabout and indirect methods in use at present. We hope you will adopt it at New Orleans."

After the data which the credit men had gathered were placed before the meeting, the contrast between the charge in Boston of seven cents per \$1,000 and the New Orleans charge of \$2.10 per \$1,000 gave rise to considerable comment. As the New Orleans banks claim they do not charge exchange for a profit, and fixed the present schedule of charges merely to offset the actual expense of handling country checks, Mr. Smith suggested that the bankers present from among themselves a committee to investigate the Boston plan. The bankers said they had not the authority to do this, but to give the matter a proper direction the following resolution offered by S. A. Trufant was adopted:

"That it is the sense of this meeting that we express to the clearing house our interest in the subject under discussion, although we feel that we could not act in the matter, but that the committee to investigate the matter should be appointed by the president of the clearing house."

This resolution has been placed in the hands of R. M. Walmsley, president of the New Orleans Clearing House Association.



## Last of Loan Certificates

Several years ago, in the midst of our recent prosperity, a prominent banker declared that the New York Clearing House would not again resort to Clearing House certificates. The prophecy was not fulfilled. But there unquestionably was a strong sentiment in high banking quarters that this extra legal measure of relief ought to be abandoned. It is now repeated that Clearing House loan certificates will never again be issued. But the question is, How are the banks to avoid such issues if there is no legislation to provide other expedients to meet a banking panic? This after all must settle the matter, for the Clearing House loan certificate has been found to be too useful a device to abandon arbitrarily.

Is there any good reason to abandon the use of loan certificates? asks the Daily Banker. Theorists tell us that when the Clearing House announces that certificates are to be issued public confidence is at once improved. They draw this conclusion from sentiment rather than an examination of the facts. A close study of the current of events from day to day will show that instead of being reassured by the announcement that certificates are to be used the public alarm promptly becomes acute. This is natural. Visions of the suspension of cash payments and the collapse of credit are called up when the Clearing House decides on the use of loan certificates.

It was the realization of this which presented the gravest problem to the Clearing House last fall. Would the public alarm subside if certificates are announced, or would it increase? The opponents of the issue were right, but the question remains whether the panic would have passed away more quickly if the fear due to their issue had not been created. Once, however, the trouble reached the point where extraordinary measures became necessary, there was only the loan certificate to fall back upon.

It is possible that before the next panic we shall have other measures available to meet it, whether it is the Aldrich bill or a credit currency, or a central bank of banks, any of which might help us, remains to be developed. Possibly something in the line suggested by Mr. Cannon of the Fourth National Bank might be worth considering. In a recent paper Mr. Cannon made the following suggestion:

"I would have in every large city where there is a Sub-Treasury the Clearing House incorporated, recognized by law and prepared to do business with the United States Government. I would have a United States emergency currency printed in large quantities and held under proper safeguards in each Sub-Treasury. I would permit the Treasurer of the United States, on proper application, to receive Clearing House loan certificates of the associated banks in any of these cities as collateral security, and advance fifty per cent. of the amount of such certificates deposited, in emergency circulation, in such associations. Such circulation should bear 6 per cent. interest, so that it would be retired at once when not needed."

With an emergency resource of this kind in the financial centres the drafts of interior bankers could be promptly met, while the mere realization that they can be met would tend to moderate the demand. The time for such issues would be recognized as readily as the time for resort to Clearing House loan certificates. But the effect on public sentiment would be reassuring instead of alarming as now when Clearing House loan certificates are created.

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## Busy Time for Reorganizers

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York City, has aroused considerable interest in financial circles by displaying conspicuously the sign "transfer and reorganization department" on an annex to its offices. The annex occupies the entire first floor of the old Lackawanna building. The fact that the company had a reorganization department was not generally known in the financial district, and the importance attached to it struck Wall Street as an interesting commentary on the business conditions at present prevailing.

An officer of the company explained that though the department never before loomed up so prominently in the public gaze it had been long established as a branch of the institution. Apart from the transfer business, he said, the work of the department was what the term reorganization implies. Its business was to look after the interests of security holders in companies going through receiverships or other reorganizations. The officer made no comparison between the amount of business transacted by the department this year and in previous years, but it was apparent that the newly opened adjunct was a busy place. It occupies as much floor space as is taken by the other departments on the first floor of the main building. The trust company's attorneys are in charge, and under them is a large force of clerks and accountants.



## Court Approves Mechanics and Traders' Bank Plan

On the application of Strauss & Anderson, attorneys for the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of New York City, Justice Hendrick recently rendered a decision in effect approving of the deferred payment plan and agreement for the reorganization and opening of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. The application was made on behalf of Joseph Heidelberg, an incompetent, who is a depositor of the bank, and for whom the Court had appointed William Beck committee of person and property. When application was made to Mr. Beck to sign the deferred payment agreements he said that he was without authority and submitted the question to the Court, showing in his petition that 84 per cent. of the depositors of the bank had already signed. Justice Hendrick thereupon rendered the following decision:

"It appears that about 84 per cent. of the depositors in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, in which the incompetent's funds were deposited, have signed the agreement to waive their right to immediate payment and to defer such payment, and to receive partial payments from time to time as provided in the agreement. I think no obstacle should be put in the way of the speedy resumption of business by the bank, which from the report of the Banking Department appears to be solvent. Motion granted, and the petitioner, as committee of said incompetent, is directed to subscribe said deferred payment agreement."

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## New York Banking Strain in 1907 and 1893

The issue of Clearing House certificates passes into history by the report which the loan committee of the New York Clearing House recently submitted. The first issue of certificates we are told was made on October 26. This was on Saturday at the end of a week of heavy runs and temporary suspensions. The last certificate was redeemed on March 28. The largest amount outstanding was \$88,420,000, the date being December 16, this comparing with \$28,280,000 in the panic of 1893.

Within the twenty-two weeks during which the certificates were in use, securities to the value of \$453,000,000 passed through the hands of the loan committee. Of this \$330,000,000 was in the form of commercial paper. This large proportion of commercial paper furnishes a striking answer to the too facile charge that New York banks are overloaded with Stock Exchange securities. Only \$123,000,000 of the security offered by the banks for certificates was in the shape of stocks and bonds.

The total amount of certificates issued was \$101,060,000. This compares with \$41,490,000, the total amount issued in 1893. This suggests that the recent panic put a greater strain on the New York banks than that of 1893. This does not seem so, however, if we take only the issue of certificates and proportion them to the net deposits of the banks. But this is not the whole story. For while the banks called for \$101,600,000 loan certificates wherewith to make their cash settlements at the Clearing House, they had at the same time sent no less than \$60,000,000 of securities to Washington in exchange for Government deposits. No such thing happened in 1893. So that while the proportion of certificate issue to net deposits in 1907 may prove to be less than it was in 1893, yet this considerable item in the way of Government deposits called for during the panic seems to send the balance the other way. It should also be noted that the period during which loan certificates were in use was longer in 1907 than in 1893. The time elapsing between the first issue and the date of final cancellation was twenty-two weeks. This was three weeks longer than in the panic of 1893, so that the 1907 issue of loan certificates takes rank as the longest on record in point of service. So that it would seem that the New York banks were indeed subjected to a severer strain last autumn than during the preceding major panic.

In one striking feature, so far as New York City is concerned, says a contemporary, the panic of 1907 differed from that of 1893. In both cases we had heavy withdrawals, but in 1893 New York City was practically free from local runs. The runs of 1893 developed in the interior while the New York community was quiet. Last year, however, the interior was quiet, though the banks naturally sought to strengthen their cash reserves, while at the same time the local community was in a frenzy of excitement leading to runs of exceptional magnitude. The panic of 1893 led many people to believe that a community like New York was not likely to be infected with the bank-wrecking sickness. We are undeceived. Is there not here a work of public enlightenment to be accomplished? To the utmost should the resurrections of temporarily embarrassed banks be used as a rebuke to those through whose unreasoning fears they had to suspend. Of course we had an untried group of financial institutions as the great element of weakness. The local runs were chiefly directed against the trust companies, for it was the first panic in which they were conspicuous enough to attract the attention of an alarmed community. The resistance which they showed will prove an advantage in the future.



## New York Clearing House

"Clearing!" That word is the order for the shuffling of many feet and the pattering of thick envelopes upon hard wood. Men with leather bags hung against their chests like bass drums pass up and down rows of desks at which other men sit, and, as they go by, deftly hand out brown paper packages containing the equivalent of millions in gold. Thus do the banks of New York transfer money each business day.

As vast as the figures involved in the operations are, they do not make an impress upon the mind; one is more apt to wonder whether the gray-haired messenger in the blue serge suit would succeed in disorganizing the line if he gave the wrong envelope to bank No. 49, and if so, whether he would be condemned forever by his associates. But no one seems to make a mistake, and the visitor has no reason to worry about the possibility of misplacing \$2,000,000 even for half a second; the machinery of the Clearing House is almost too perfect to slip a cog.

The Clearing House begins to show signs of activity as early as 9:30 o'clock, when the vanguard of bank runners makes its appearance. They travel in pairs and are mostly young men, although the veterans have not all retired. Their badge of office is a bag, any sort of a bag. Sometimes it has the name of the bank it came from printed across the end; more often it bears no distinguishing mark.

Further, its identity is frequently hidden behind an exceedingly shabby exterior. That is, perhaps, a virtue. At all events, it is not considered good form in banking circles to be ostentatious. A strong bag, even though it be old and chafed, is just as good a vehicle for a fortune as a new one, and is less likely to produce burnings in the heart of a thug. So this is the reason why the young men who sweep up the marble floors look as if they were carrying bags filled with their own clothing instead of other person's checks. Self-conscious they are not, despite the loads they carry, and one might well imagine that they were going upstairs to change their garments for gymnasium suits. But when the visitor reaches the floor above and climbs to the little gallery at one end he realizes that not basketball, but another game, is to be played. Already the players are preparing to take their positions. At the side wall are benches on which delivery clerks are sitting, their bags at their sides, and opposite is a solid counter, divided into about seventeen compartments, to the front of which are affixed, if occupied, the name plates of different banks. Beyond the first is a second counter, and between the two a rack for hats and overcoats. A broad aisle with more benches and hat racks separates the two rows of counters from duplicates on the opposite side of the room. Settling clerks, who take their places on high stools behind the outer rows of counters, face the walls, those at the inner counters face the centre aisle. At the elbows of the settling clerks stand their assistants, who are required to sign the "exchange slips" presented with each package of checks.

As the clock nears 10 one glances from the high dome with its rows of electric lights to the scene below. The clerks at the compartments have made themselves comfortable, the messengers standing at ease before them have slung their bags, and are ready. A minute passes, a man appears at the rostrum in the gallery and rings a gong twice. Eyes below are uplifted as he makes an announcement about out-of-town banks that will hereafter clear through different correspondents. That is not of particular interest, but he pauses briefly and then utters the magic word, "Clearing!"

The messenger for bank No. 1 crosses the room at one end of the counters and takes the place of No. 97, who has moved down a pace. Simultaneously fifty other men have taken a step forward, and the tramping and scraping of feet comes regularly. No. 1 has slapped an envelope down before the clerk at No. 97's compartment, dropped a ticket into a slot, offered an exchange slip for signing, and passed on to No. 96 without muttering a word. Each of No. 1's fifty associates have duplicated his performance in every detail, and so the exchanges, as they are called, have been fairly started.

In the meantime the settling clerks are doing their share of the work. Long sheets of paper in front of them are being filled out with the total amounts of the checks presented by the men who are circling about the counters, making monotonous but not unpleasant sounds with their feet. Suddenly, when you are just beginning to understand what it is all about, a halt is called. No one says anything, but every one stops. You ask why, and some one says the exchanges have been completed. You ask how \$30,000,000 can change hands in exactly 15 minutes by the clock, and the same person looks at you with a pitving smile and remarks: "Why, you've just seen it done."

There is marked silence for a moment after the feet have stopped moving. The crowd in the room began to thin out, for the delivery clerks are going, taking with them the packages of checks which have been deposited with the settling clerks. The latter still have work to do. Their assistants rescue the little tickets from the compartments into which they were dropped, and the settling clerks scan the amount of them to see if they agree with the totals on the exchange slips.

When first he entered the room the settling clerk gave the proof clerk in the manager's gallery the amount of the checks he brought with him. Now he ascertains



the total of the amount deposited with him. Soon he is able to tell whether his bank has a debit or credit balance, and this information he communicates to the proof clerk. Then the Clearing House knows exactly how much cash will have to be moved from bank to bank in adjusting balances.

Forty-five minutes is the limit allowed for making the exchanges and proving the balances, and fines may be imposed if the allotted time is exceeded. But it is rarely necessary to impose fines, so rapid is the work of the messengers, and so simple the system of exchange. Most of the work is done before the messengers get to the Clearing House. The checks for exchange with other banks are enclosed in separate envelopes, and these envelopes are arranged in consecutive order in the delivery clerk's bag, so all needless delay in depositing them is eliminated.

To make the clearing finally complete it is of course necessary to exchange the cash. Accordingly, before 1:30 o'clock each debtor bank, in compliance with the requirements of the constitution, pays into the Clearing House the amount of its debit balance and obtains a receipt for the same, signed by the assistant manager. About 1:30 o'clock the creditor banks receive at the clearing house their respective balances and give their receipt for the same in a book provided for that purpose; but in no case can a creditor bank receive its balance until all the debtor banks have paid in.—N. Y. Evening Post.

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## Borough Bank of Brooklyn Reopens

The Borough Bank of Brooklyn, which suspended on Oct. 25, was reopened on the morning of April 14, and business went on both at the main office, at 16 Court street, and at the Eighth Ward branch, in Third avenue and Fifty-first street, to the entire satisfaction of the new officers and directors. Many floral tributes were sent to William S. Hurley, the vice-president, who worked so hard for the rehabilitation of the institution, and B. R. Shears, the new president, some coming all the way to the latter from his friends in Glens Falls. Representatives of nearly all the other banks in Brooklyn dropped in with their congratulations. Up to closing hour more than an average day's business had been done and the deposits exceeded the withdrawals six times in amount. At the Eighth Ward branch the deposits were twelve times greater than the withdrawals.

President Shears was much pleased over the situation. "The bank is going splendidly now," he said. "There is reason to believe that the future is bright for the bank, and we shall do everything that can be done to make it the best institution in the borough.

Vice-President Hurley said: "The bank capital of \$200,000 is unimpaired. It has a surplus and guarantee fund of \$150,000. It has \$1,400,000 in cash. Its condition, both in collateral strength and reserve, absolutely assures the safety of the depositors and makes its future an assured success."

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## Banks that Broke Expelled from Clearing House

Five banks were formally expelled from membership of the New York Clearing House Association at a recent meeting in pursuance of the provision requiring this action in the case of institutions that have suspended. They were the National Bank of North America, the Oriental Bank, the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, the New Amsterdam National Bank and the First National Bank of Brooklyn. The likelihood of any one of them getting back under the old title or through a reorganization for several years is very slight, says the New York Sun, and continues that even if the assets of one of them is taken over under a liquidation plan by an institution still in good standing as a member of the Clearing House, permission must first be obtained from the association.

The Oriental Bank is already being liquidated by a trust company, and one of the other banks is likely to go out of business. If they do it will be a long time before they will be able to regain Clearing House facilities. A representative of the Clearing House said that they would not be readmitted until they showed that they were thoroughly rehabilitated, and then they will have to come in at the bottom of the list and cannot regain their old Clearing House number. There are now about fifty members of the association and on account of the liquidation and consolidation of various companies the numbers run to 97. If the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, one of the oldest institutions in the city, should be reinstated, it will not be allowed to take again its old number of 16, but will probably get one in the hundreds instead. A low Clearing House number has come to be looked on as an asset.

Such of the banks also as hold shares in the Clearing House Building Company, which is the corporate representative of the association, will be required to dispose of them at par, which is \$15,300, to the association. The National Bank of North America has already done so.



## Miscellaneous

**MAKER OF QUEER CLEVER.**—John Gauthier, arrested at Cheboygan for having counterfeiting tools in his possession, was brought to Bay City, Mich., to await an indictment by the Federal Grand Jury. His bonds were fixed at \$5,000. Deputy United States marshals state that Gauthier had the most complete outfit ever seen in Michigan. It included a hydraulic press and molds for all silver coins. The molds and dies were steel faced with copper. Gauthier is said to have confessed. He is an expert machinist and just came from Canada, where he has a wife and family.

**NEW SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.**—Recently there were thrown open for business at Detroit, Mich., by the Peoples State Bank one of the best equipped and most finely appointed sets of safe deposit vaults in the city of Detroit. The vault containing the small boxes is a model of elegance and strength. The retiring rooms are finely appointed and there is a ladies' department. A large room handsomely furnished with large mahogany tables, comfortable chairs and splendid rugs, furnishes a convenient place for meetings of trustees or others, and there are large rooms for the storage of plate and other articles of value in trunks or cases. Myron L. Doyle, receiving teller of the savings department, is in temporary charge of the department for the purpose of organization.

**BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS.**—The Dorr Street Savings Bank, of Toledo, Ohio, an institution situated in the factory district and patronized principally by workmen and small tradesmen, has closed its doors. The trouble is due to financial depression which caused laborers to withdraw deposits for immediate use.

**ROCHESTER MEN WILL FORM NEW STATE BANK.**—Plans have been perfected at Rochester, Mich., for the organization of a State bank with \$50,000 capital. J. C. Day will be president, and C. F. Chapman vice-president. The Hale Building, now occupied by the Electric Theatre, has been purchased and will be remodeled for banking purposes. President Day will hold at least \$30,000 of the stock. With the failure of the Collins Bank there, it is believed that there is room for another State bank in Rochester.

**COUNTERFEITERS' OUTFIT.**—While John Gokey, a farmer of Cheboygan, Mich., arrested on a charge of drunkenness, was being searched at the jail, on April 18, a couple of counterfeit dollars and dies for their making were found on his person. The man says he came from Cutler, Ont., and that he is a machinist. He could offer no satisfactory explanation of how he came to have the counterfeit stuff, and was therefore held for the United States officers.

**TWO BANKERS SENT TO JAIL.**—At Oklahoma City, Okla., on April 11th, Judge Pollock, in the United States Circuit Court, sentenced C. R. Billingsley, former president of the Capitol National Bank in Guthrie, to seven years and five months, and A. S. Hayes, of Little Rock, Ark., former cashier of the First National Bank of Lexington, Okla., to five years.

**BANKERS FOR EQUAL TAXATION.**—Just before adjourning at Atlantic City, the New Jersey Bankers' Association approved of Governor Fort's scheme to procure equal taxation for banking institutions, and a bill to make the plan effective will be drawn by a committee for presentation to the next Legislature. A resolution adopted directed the appointment of a committee to take up the matter of reforming present methods of bank examination. Other resolutions adopted called upon bankers in the State to unite in a movement for the collection of a nominal charge for presentation of drafts irrespective of whether demands are paid or returned.

**PREMIUM ON GOLD COINS.**—A new form of speculation has developed at Washington and in other parts of the country. The speculators are considerably interested in the fate of the bill restoring to the St. Gaudens twenty-dollar gold piece the motto "In God We Trust," and are withholding from circulation a large amount of gold coin which Treasury officials say is having an effect on banking institutions. Clerks and officials of banks are said to form a large percentage of the speculators. Persons informed on the subject assert that when the bill to restore the motto to coins was introduced in the House bank clerks and other knowing ones promptly began to convert their ready money into the gold pieces in the expectation that a premium would be placed on them by collectors. The introduction of the bill caused a run on the Treasury Department by out-of-town collectors and speculators, and the coin went to a premium of about \$2. When the bill passed the House the premium went higher and it became the subject of many letters to Congressmen. The bill is now before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Several of the pieces sold for \$30 in Washington, and it is said that one of the speculators, a Chinese merchant, has several thousand dollars invested in the coins.

**CASE OF RAPID GROWTH.**—An instance of rapid growth is that of the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit, Mich. It began business June 1, 1907, when its deposits were \$837,504.41, and on April 8 this year they were \$2,437,960. Although a new bank, it passed through the crisis without the shadow of trouble and was at no time troubled for cash.



**LINCOLN TRUST CO. CAPITAL REDUCED.**—The stockholders of the Lincoln Trust Company of New York City recently ratified the proposition to cut the capital stock to \$750,000, and transfer the freed capital to surplus.

**NO RECEIVER FOR ORIENTAL BANK.**—Supreme Court Justice Dowling decided against Attorney General Jackson on his renewed application for the appointment of new receivers for the Oriental Bank, New York City.

**CHARLES L. HALLGARTEN DEAD.**—Word was received in New York City recently of the death of Charles L. Hallgarten of Frankfort-on-Main, special partner in the banking house of Hallgarten & Co., of 5 Nassau Street, New York City. He had been ill only a short time. Mr. Hallgarten was the son of Julius Hallgarten, the founder of the banking house, and had not been in active business for several years. Early in his banking career Mr. Hallgarten was active in the New York branch of his firm, and went from here to Frankfort, where he was the principal member of the firm until his retirement.

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## London Bank Reports

The reforms recently introduced in the weekly bank statement at the instigation of the New York State Superintendent of Banks, Clark Williams, with the co-operation of the New York Clearing House, lends interest to the movement which is now seemingly gaining some force in London for the publication there of more frequent reports by the joint stock banks. The English bank position, except so far as it is reflected in the weekly statement of the Bank of England, is now shown only irregularly and at somewhat long intervals by the periodic reports of the great joint stock banks.

Recently the English Associations of Chambers of Commerce passed a resolution calling for the resumption of the publication of the bankers' balances with the Bank of England. The latter is the Clearing House bank, and the members of the London Clearing House keep their clearing balances with that institution. In turn other banks keep balances with these members of the Clearing House banks, and the question is now being asked in London why it is not as important to have the latter balances shown as it is to show the bankers' balances with the Bank of England itself. On this point one of the leading London financial periodicals says in a recent issue:

"Clearly if the Government is to interfere at all, it ought to insure that we shall have full information respecting our whole banking system. We want full information respecting all the banks, and not respecting the Bank of England only. As a matter of fact, it is the great joint stock banks that contribute chiefly to that overtrading which renders it so desirable that a large gold reserve should always be kept. The joint stock banks, as a matter of course, are bound to give all requisites accommodation to their customers, and when their customers engage in doubtful, risky, and speculative business, it is from the joint stock banks mainly that the accommodation is received, and therefore it is through the instrumentality of the joint stock banks that the greater part of the overtrading is made possible. Consequently, it is surely quite as necessary that we should know the bankers' balances with the several members of the Clearing House Association as that we should know the bankers' balances with the Bank of England."

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## Canadian Banking Notes

Mr. G. C. Easton, of the West End Branch, Montreal, will countersign at Grimsby.

Mr. A. V. Clark, of the Montreal branch of the Bank of Montreal, is transferred to Brockville, Ont., as accountant.

Mr. A. J. Marlow, of the Bank of Commerce, has been appointed manager of the bank's branch at Princeton, B. C.

Mr. H. H. Richards, of the Northern Bank, Melita, Man., has been promoted to the management of the branch at Edmonton, Alta.

Mr. G. F. Laing, for five years manager of the Bank of British North America, at Yorkton, Sask., has been promoted to the managership of the Calgary branch.

Mr. V. G. Quinn, accountant of the Vancouver branch of the Northern Bank, has been promoted to a similar position in the main office of the bank at Winnipeg.

Mr. Walter Bell, of the Portage la Prairie, Man., branch of the Northern Bank, has been promoted to the management of the bank at Wolseley, Sask., and Mr. McDonald, of Brandon, goes to Pierson, Man., as manager.

Mr. J. C. Massie, late manager of the Metropolitan Bank at Markham, Ont., has been appointed manager of the branch recently opened in Stouffville, Ont. Mr. George L. Zeigler, late accountant at Markham, has been promoted to the managership.

Mr. Martin, of the Kilmount, Ont., branch of the Farmers' Bank, is acting as accountant at the bank's new branch at Lindsay, Ont.

Mr. H. R. Boulton, accountant of the Bank of Montreal, at Brockville, Ont., has been appointed manager at Andover, Ont., in place of Mr. B. F. Mackay, temporarily in charge, who will now be employed elsewhere.

Mr. G. W. Yarker, the general manager of the Toronto Clearing House, celebrated his seventy-second birthday the other day, and was presented with a magnificent walking stick by the representatives of the various banks.

Mr. F. S. Laing, formerly the head accountant with the Western Canada Flour Mills, is starting in business for himself as an accountant and auditor in Winnipeg. We wish him all success.

Mr. David N. Robertson, manager of the Dundas and Arthur Streets branch of the Metropolitan Bank at Toronto, sailed recently by the C. P. R. Empress of Ireland for a short holiday in Europe.

Mr. J. O. Hettle, who has been in charge of the Glenboro, Man., branch of the Northern Bank ever since its establishment some years ago, has been transferred to Melita, Man.

Mr. E. E. Paterson, of the Kenora, Ont., branch of the Traders' Bank, has been appointed manager of the station branch of the bank at Stratford, Ont. He is succeeded in Kenora by his brother Mr. R. J. Paterson, late of the Winnipeg office.

Mr. W. H. Ronald has been appointed manager of the Rossland, B. C., branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, vice Mr. W. A. Ward, acting manager, who has resigned. Mr. Ronald was for a time the manager of the Cordova Street, Vancouver, branch of the Royal Bank.

Mr. G. E. Ewing, who opened the branch of the Eastern Townships Bank at Coleman, Alta., two years ago, and who has since been its manager, has been promoted to the branch at Fernie, B. C. Prior to his departure, a number of his friends met at the bank and presented him with a gold chain and locket suitably engraved.

Mr. J. C. McClean, accountant in the Royal Bank at Regina, Sask., has been transferred to Lauder, Man., where he will be acting manager in the absence of the resident manager. From there he will go to Winnipeg, and will relieve in other branches of the bank during the next four or five months.

Mr. J. J. Bryan, formerly of Aurora branch of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed acting manager at the New Grimsby, Ont., branch of the bank.

The Home Bank of Canada has opened branches at Sandwich, Thorndale, and Ilderton, Ont. The Sandwich branch is managed by Mr. F. F. Lovergrove, formerly paying teller at the head office of the Home Bank in Toronto. Mr. H. S. Womack, formerly ledgerkeeper at the Church Street branch of the Home Bank in Toronto, is in charge at Ilderton, and Mr. E. D. Grant, formerly manager of the Sovereign at Ilderton, is local manager of the Thorndale branch.

The Farmers' Bank has concluded an important financial deal with Western capitalists by which its operations will be largely extended in the West and on the Pacific Coast. A number of prominent Western business men and financiers, connected with the Bank of Winnipeg, and British Columbia financiers, have subscribed for the unsubscribed stock of the Farmers' Bank—the capital of which will thus be raised to \$1,000,000. A branch of the bank will shortly be opened in Winnipeg, and it is the intention to open branches in the principal places of the West. The head office of the bank will remain in Toronto.

Mr. Archibald C. Kains, manager of the San Francisco branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been appointed "Clearing House Examiner" for that city. The office is a new one to San Francisco, and Mr. Kains becomes its first incumbent. His duty is the regulation of banking systems in vogue in the city and the protection of depositors and of the Clearing House. Mr. Kains will begin his new duties as soon as his successor can be arranged for at the Bank of Commerce.

A daring attempt on the part of armed burglars to raid the Imperial Bank premises at St. David's, a hamlet seven miles from St. Catharines, Ont., was made early one morning recently. They dynamited the doors of the safe vault, but the door was driven out and could not be withdrawn. Hence, not a cent was taken. The burglars were surprised by Mr. Hamilton, one of the clerks, but they escaped. Another serious attempt on a bank was made at an early hour on the following morning. In this case it was the Thornhill branch of the Sterling Bank that was attacked. The manager, Mr. Roy Henry, was clubbed, but he pluckily prevented the safe from being pillaged and scared the burglars away. In the evening three suspects were arrested at Aurora on a charge of larceny.



## Bank Reports

Statement of condition of the National City Bank of Chicago at the close of business February 14, 1908: Resources, \$10,057,767.55. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$1,500,000; surplus, \$300,000; undivided profits, \$120,499.96; circulation outstanding, \$747,000; special deposit of bonds, \$145,000; deposits, \$7,245,267.59. David R. Forgan, president; Alfred L. Baker, vice-president; H. E. Otte, cashier; L. H. Grimme, F. A. Crandall and W. D. Dickey, assistant cashiers; R. U. Lansing, manager bond department.

Foreman Bros. Banking Co., of Chicago, Ill., makes the following statement of condition at the commencement of business February 15, 1908: Resources, \$6,834,476.16. Liabilities—Capital, \$500,000; surplus, \$500,000; undivided profits, \$140,833.28; deposits, \$5,693,642.88. Edwin G. Foreman, president; Oscar G. Foreman, vice-president; George N. Neise, cashier.

Report of condition of the Royal Trust Company Bank of Chicago as of February 15, 1908: Resources, \$5,170,027.99. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$500,000; surplus and profits, \$571,482.95; deposits, \$4,098,545.04. James B. Wilbur, president; Edwin F. Mack, vice-president and cashier; John W. Thomas, assistant cashier; George F. Brown, Jr., manager savings department; Albert A. Johnston, secretary; H. E. Ambler, trust officer.

Statement of condition of the Northern Trust Company Bank of Chicago, Ill., at the commencement of business February 15, 1908: Resources, \$29,032,552.96. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$1,500,000; surplus fund, \$1,000,000; undivided profits, \$817,171.52; dividends unpaid, \$1,530; interest reserved, \$59,143.27; cashier's checks, \$336,335.55; certified checks, \$49,589.98; demand deposits, \$14,502,565.14; time deposits, \$10,766,217.50. Byron L. Smith, president; F. L. Hankey, vice-president; Solomon A. Smith, second vice-president; Thomas C. King, cashier; Robert McLeod and G. J. Miller, assistant cashiers; Arthur Heurtley, secretary; H. O. Edmonds and H. H. Rockwell, assistant secretaries; Edward C. Jarvis, auditor.

The Northern Bank of New York, New York City, in their late statement make a very creditable showing. Their capital stock, all paid in in cash, \$300,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$232,888.72, and deposits of \$1,500,000, speak remarkably well for the managing officers of the institution in the face of the recent panicky times. The officers are: President, Leo Schlesinger, of L. Schlesinger & Co.; vice-president, James T. Wood, also president of the Riverside Bank; cashier, Peter Rado, who has had twenty years' practical banking experience with Kountze Bros. and the National City Bank, and for the past six years with the Northern Bank; and assistant cashier, Isaac S. Voorhis, who has also had about fifteen years' practical banking experience, formerly with the National City Bank of New York City.

Statement of condition of the National Bank of the Republic, of Chicago, at the close of business February 14, 1908: Resources, \$24,117,338.20. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$2,000,000; surplus and profits, net, \$1,274,844.41; reserved for taxes, \$25,000; currency in circulation, \$1,075,300; bond account, \$1,082,000; due depositors, \$18,660,193.79. John A. Lynch, president; W. T. Fenton, vice-president; R. M. McKinney, cashier; O. H. Swan, Thos. Jansen, James M. Hurst and Wm. B. Lavinia, assistant cashiers.

The Fidelity Trust Company of New York City commenced business May 22, 1907, and in their statement of March 25, 1908, show a comparison to their statement of December 19, 1907, a difference in time slightly over three months, but a difference in figures and prosperity as follows: Capital remains the same, \$750,000; surplus the same \$750,000; but the undivided profits on Dec. 19, 1907, were \$43,385.21, and on March 25, 1908, were \$87,675.75, an increase of \$44,290.54. Deposits on December 19, 1907, were \$2,746,946.66, and on March 25, 1908, \$3,792,258.06, an increase of over one million dollars—to be exact, \$1,045,311.40—which needs no recommendation for the the officers of this remarkably well-managed institution, who are: President, Samuel S. Conover; vice-presidents, Wm. H. Barnard and John W. Nix; secretary, Andrew H. Mars, and assistant secretary, Stephen L. Viele.

Condensed statement of condition of the Colonial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago at the commencement of business February 15, 1908: Resources, \$3,218,668.35. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$600,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$533,059.87; deposits, \$2,085,608.48. Hiram Holbrook Rose, president; Landon Cabell Rose, vice-president; William F. Van Buskirk, secretary; Emil Stuedli, assistant cashier; T. A. FitzSimmons, assistant cashier.

Statement of condition of the North Side State Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts February 14, 1908: Resources, \$457,720.67. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$50,000; undivided profits, \$7,412.88; deposits, \$400,307.79. James B. Wilbur, president; Edwin F. Mack, vice-president; P. H. Weillbrenner, cashier; B. Lipke, assistant cashier.



More than twenty years ago, in October, 1887, the Merchants National Bank of Aurora, Ill., was organized. In October, 1907, its charter was renewed. To-day, with a beautiful banking home in keeping with its great business success, the Merchants National stands, as always, for conservative banking, for business honor, for service in the community. A story of success and solidity can be read in the figures of the bank's last statement: Its capital is \$100,000; its surplus and undivided profits, more than \$100,000; its cash reserve, 32½ per cent. of the total deposits, more than twice the amount required by law; its deposits, more than three-quarters of a million dollars. The directors of the Merchants National Bank are directors in fact as well as in name. They take a personal and active interest in the bank's management. They should be, and they are, substantial citizens of the community, widely known as successful men of strict business integrity. There is no better known man in Aurora than N. C. Simmons, who has been president of the bank almost since its organization, and is the first president of the Aurora Clearing House Association. W. C. Estee has devoted his entire business life to banking in Aurora, and has been cashier since the bank was organized. Mr. Simmons and Mr. Estee have had the immediate direction of the business and have brought the bank to its present high efficiency. Hon. A. J. Hopkins, United States Senator from Illinois, was one of the original stockholders of the bank. Mark Seavey, vice-president, and R. W. Marshall have a very wide acquaintance throughout the agricultural district which looks to Aurora as its commercial centre. Henry L. McWethy has built up the largest real estate and insurance business in the State, outside of Chicago. E. S. Hobbs is treasurer and manager of the Aurora Cotton Mills; W. E. Gillette is president and treasurer of the Aurora Cooperage, and M. M. Pierce, president of the American Suspender Company. John Loser, a prosperous merchant, and Dr. C. E. Colwell, one of Aurora's best known physicians, complete the list of directors, to whose careful management the success of the bank must be credited. In addition to the officers named are the assistant cashiers, C. E. Seavey and W. W. Armstrong. In designing the banking house and its furnishings, the architects have endeavored to get away from the commonplace. The exterior of the building is of Bedford stone, in the modern classic style of the French Renaissance. The interior is finished in English Vein Italian marble, with Verd Antique base and marble mosaic floor in the lobby. The walls are decorated in oil, which gives a leathery effect. The fixtures are all of solid mahogany, specially designed and in harmony with the surroundings. The vault is built of inch-and-a-half Chrome steel in three layers, and weighs twenty-eight tons. It is divided into two parts, each separate from the other. The doors of these two vaults weigh four tons each. The body of each door is a solid mass of steel, burglar proof, and equipped with the most perfect automatic and time locks which the ingenuity of man has devised. In addition to these vaults is a fire-proof vault for the books of the bank, and another in the basement for records and storage. If the Merchants National Bank, during the twenty years of its existence, has succeeded, it is because it has been able to gain and hold the confidence of the public. The banking house, with all its convenience, safety and beauty, is dedicated anew to the service of the community and to the principles of conservative banking.

Report of the condition of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company at the commencement of business February 15, 1908: Resources, \$3,409,226.60. Liabilities—Capital, \$500,000; surplus and undivided profits (net), \$92,643.46; demand deposits, \$1,804,423.90; time deposits, \$1,012,159.24. Lucius Teter, president; E. P. Bailey and Chas. H. Requa, vice-presidents; Wm. Rupp, Jr., cashier; Wm. M. Richards, assistant cashier; Leverett Thompson, secretary.

The Central Trust Company of Illinois, of Chicago, reports its condition at the commencement of business February 15, 1908, as follows: Resources, \$12,886,259.10. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$2,000,000; surplus, \$500,000; undivided profits, \$486,177.74; dividends unpaid, \$332; deposits, \$9,899,749.36. Charles G. Dawes, president; W. Irving Osborne and A. Uhrlaub, vice-presidents; William R. Dawes, cashier; L. D. Skinner and W. W. Gates, assistant cashiers; Albert G. Mang, secretary; Malcolm McDowell, assistant secretary.

The Union Bank of Chicago gives its condition before the commencement of business February 15, 1908, as follows: Resources, \$958,305.74. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$200,000; surplus fund, \$25,000; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$16,596.15; dividends unpaid, \$15; time deposits, savings, \$159,899.36; time deposits, certificates, \$8,000; demand deposits, individual, \$418,278.15; demand deposits, certificates, \$100,656.95; demand deposits, certified checks, \$8,692.15; demand deposits, cashier's check, \$14,663.46; due to other banks, State banks and bankers, \$6,504.52.

Report of the condition of the Hibernian Banking Association of Chicago before commencement of business February 15, 1908: Resources, \$22,417,800.27. Liabilities—Capital, \$1,500,000; undivided profits, \$988,666.22; demand deposits, \$2,902,142.46; time deposits, \$17,027,000.59. John V. Clarke, president; David R. Lewis, Henry B. Clarke, William A. Heath and Louis B. Clarke, vice-presidents; John W. MacGeagh, cashier; Jay A. Rigdon and John P. V. Murphy, assistant cashiers; Frederic S. Hebard, secretary; Everett R. McFadden, assistant secretary.



Statement of the condition of the Prairie State Bank of Chicago at the opening of business February 15, 1908: Resources, \$6,250,259.68. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$500,000; undivided profits, \$57,415.12; interest collected (not earned), \$55,151.45; contingent fund, \$7,838.71; deposits, \$5,899,854.40. Geo. Woodland, president; Henry J. Evans, vice-president; Fred. B. Woodland, cashier; N. F. Stone, assistant cashier; D. S. Davis, auditor.

Report of condition of the Prairie National Bank of Chicago at commencement of business February 15, 1908: Resources, \$1,630,501.15. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$250,000; surplus fund, \$50,000; undivided profits, \$20,799.07; National bank notes outstanding, \$250,000; deposits, \$1,059,702.08. George Woodland, president; Harry R. Moore, vice-president; William B. Conklin, cashier; Le Roy Woodland, assistant cashier.

Statement of condition of the First National Bank of Chicago at the close of business February 14, 1908: Resources, \$125,759,141.55. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$8,000,000; surplus fund, \$7,000,000; other undivided profits, \$744,658.24; discount collected but not earned, \$436,290.80; special deposits of United States bonds, \$2,827,000; special deposit of other bonds, \$1,346,000; circulating notes received, \$3,221,997.50; dividends declared but unpaid, \$2,876; reserved for taxes, \$16,000; deposits, \$102,164,319.01. James B. Forgan, president; Howard H. Hitchcock, Frank O. Wetmore and August Blum, vice-presidents; Charles N. Gillett, cashier; E. S. Thomas, assistant manager Division A; M. D. Witkowsky, assistant manager Division B; H. A. Howland, assistant manager Division C; Richard J. Street, manager, and A. W. Newton, assistant manager, Division D; Charles H. Newhall, manager, and John P. Oleson, assistant manager, Division E; Herbert W. Brough, assistant manager Division F; Orville Peckham, attorney; Emile K. Boisot, manager bond department; Fred I. Kent, manager, and John J. Arnold, assistant manager, foreign exchange department; H. L. Droegemueller, auditor; E. J. Blossom, manager discount and collateral department; William J. Lawlor, manager credit and statistical department; William H. Monroe, assistant cashier.

Condensed statement of condition of the First Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, at commencement of business February 15, 1908: Assets, \$34,004,680.23. Liabilities—Capital, \$2,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,476,576.32; time deposits, \$23,236,386.15; demand deposits, \$7,291,717.76. James B. Forgan, president; Emile K. Boisot, vice-president; Louis Boisot, trust officer; Robert D. Forgan, treasurer; Ravid V. Webster, secretary; Burt C. Hardenbrook, manager bond department.

Statement of the condition of the Monroe National Bank of Chicago, Ill., at the close of business February 14, 1908: Resources, \$2,226,747.28. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$300,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$56,237.53; reserved for interest and taxes, \$3,000; circulation, \$270,000; U. S. and other bonds, \$264,000; dividends unpaid, \$181; deposits, \$1,333,328.75. Edwin F. Brown, president; E. W. Harden and S. K. Martin, vice-presidents; L. C. Woodworth, cashier; Wm. N. Jarnagin, assistant cashier.

Statement of condition of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., at the commencement of business March 30, 1908: Resources, \$8,188,947.35. Liabilities—Capital, \$1,250,000; surplus, \$250,000; undivided profits, \$177,118.01; dividends unpaid, \$25,000; reserved for taxes, 1908, \$3,700; reserved for interest, \$10,388.83; demand deposits, \$2,166,674.72; special deposits, \$3,686,791.31; time deposits, \$580,274.48; borrowed bonds, \$39,000. N. W. Harris, president; Albert G. Farr, Albert W. Harris and George P. Hoover, vice-presidents; Howard W. Fenton, treasurer; Edward P. Smith, secretary; Frank R. Elliot, cashier; Joseph H. Vaill, assistant cashier; Harry A. Dow, assistant secretary.

Condensed report of the State Bank of Chicago, February 15, 1908: Resources, \$18,227,325.70. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$1,000,000; surplus (earned), \$1,000,000; undivided profits, \$156,805.06; dividends unpaid, \$125; deposits, \$16,070,395.64. H. A. Haugan, president; John R. Lindgren, cashier; Frank I. Packard, Henry S. Henschen and Henry A. Haugan, assistant cashiers; Samuel E. Knecht, secretary; William C. Miller, assistant secretary.

Directors of the State Bank of Chicago voted at their regular meeting Tuesday, April 14, to raise the dividend on the bank's stock from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. a year, and ordered that the next quarterly payment should be at the new rate. The bank has \$1,000,000 capital and a surplus and undivided profits amounting to about \$1,160,000, giving the stock a book value of \$216 a share. Its deposits are about \$17,000,000. The earnings of the bank have averaged more than 30 per cent. a year for the past two or three years.

Statement of the Industrial Trust, Title and Savings Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1908: Resources, \$5,127,918.12. Liabilities—Capital stock (full paid), \$500,000; surplus fund, \$650,000; undivided profits, net, \$46,692.48; dividend, 5 per cent., payable Jan. 15, 1908, \$25,000; deposits, \$3,906,225.64. John G. Carruth, president; Wm. C. Williamson, vice-president; John S. Bowker, secretary and treasurer; Chas. M. Wrightson, assistant secretary and treasurer; Louis Boss, trust officer; P. F. Rothermel, Jr., counsel.



# Counterfeit National Bank Notes

The following is a complete list of all counterfeits on the National Banks that have been presented at the United States Treasury Department, and embraces all that are in circulation. National Bank notes are divided into four classes, as follows: *First*, The old series, bearing the small star-pointed seal, and signed by F. E. Spinner as Treasurer. *Second*, The series of 1875, bearing the scalloped seal, and signed by John C. New, A. U. Wyman and Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurers. *Third*, The series of 1882, bearing the large seal (chocolate color), and signed by Jas. Gilfillan, A. U. Wyman and C. N. Jordan as Treasurers. *Fourth*, The series of 1902, bearing the scalloped seal and signed by Ellis H. Roberts and Charles H. Treat as Treasurers. All of these series have been counterfeited. All notes known as the old series (having the star-pointed seal) were printed on plain bank-note paper. The series of 1875, 1882 and 1902 are printed on fibre paper. The series of 1875 have the charter number printed in large bold-faced figures on each end of note. The series of 1882 have the charter number printed in large figures on the note, and engraved in small figures surrounding the face of note; back of note, the charter number is printed in large figures in green panel centre of note. The series of 1902 have the charter number printed in large red figures on each end of note and engraved in small figures in border surrounding the face of note, also one of the following letters in red near the charter number on each end of note: N, E, M, W, S or P, which denotes in which group of States the bank that issued the note is situated. N denotes a New England State, E an Eastern, M a Middle, W a Western, S a Southern, and P a Pacific State.

All notes have the check letters A, B, C, D, printed on the face of note in upper and lower corners, diagonally opposite. A few banks have been furnished with notes bearing other letters of the alphabet, of which F, G, M, R and U have been counterfeited.

Photographic notes are not dangerous, as no invention has been perfected by which the various colors on a note can be produced. When a genuine note is photographed, the colors upon the counterfeit, originally, appear in black, the numbers and seals on the notes being in colors. It has been necessary, in order to imitate them perfectly, to color by hand in various ways. On the first counterfeits that appeared of this class the work was done in a careless manner, the tints produced being of a bad color, the black underneath showing through. On many of the recent counterfeits, the tints of the seals and numbers are excellent, but as a general rule photographic counterfeits are not dangerous. This class of counterfeits bear different numbers, and the numbers cannot be relied upon as a means of detection.



# ONES

## DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine centre of note, vignette representing two females clasping right hands before an altar, to convey the idea of the Union re-established over the altar of our country by the return of peace and the aid of heaven. Left end, large ornamental figure "1" across, on which are words "United States," etc. Back of note, vignette Landing of Pilgrims.

National Bank Notes of all denominations have on back of notes, left end, coat of arms of the State; right end, that of the United States.

*No genuine notes of this denomination have been issued since June, 1879.*

## DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEIT

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Mass.	Boston	National Eagle.....	A.....	Series of 1875....	993

John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Treasury No. 211944. Bank No. 3640. This photograph is the only counterfeit of the One Dollar Bills of the National Banks. Having been done on good paper, the black work fairly reproduced, though the red numbering is inferior, it is in some respects the best early photographic counterfeit, yet it was blurred in spots and off color.

# TWOS

## DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine, left end of note, vignette a female representing America, seated on a parapet, unfurling the American flag, with thirteen stars in firmament. Rest of note elongated figure 2. Back of note, vignette represents return of Sir Walter Raleigh to England from America, introducing smoking tobacco before assembly of Lords in 1585. Coat of arms of State.

*No genuine notes of this denomination have been issued since June, 1879.*

## DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	Kinderhook	National Union. ....	A.....	July 1, 1865.....	929

On the genuine the check letter A at the left of note, near the vignette, has one flourish under it; on the counterfeit there are two flourishes under the check letter.

**Linderpark** **National Union**—No such bank; all fraudulent.

**N. Y. City** **Market National**.....A.....July 1, 1865..... 964

In the genuine issue, over the letters AR of the title MARKET appear three flourishes. In the counterfeit there is only one.

**N. Y. City** **Marine National**.....A.....July 1, 1865.....1215

On genuine title reads—"Marine National Bank of the City of New York;" on counterfeit words "the City of" are omitted.

**N. Y. City** **Ninth National**.....A.....July 1, 1865..... 387

On genuine the title reads—"The Ninth National Bank of the City of New York." Counterfeit the title reads—"The Ninth National Bank of City of New York," omitting "the."

**N. Y. City** **St. Nicholas National**....A.....July 1, 1865..... 972

In the genuine, "New York" over the date of July 1, 1865, is engraved in italic, sometimes called stump letters; in the counterfeit the "New York" is engraved in script.

**Peekskill** **Westchester Co. Nat.** ....A.....Aug. 15, 1865.....1422

This bank has two bills, check letters A and B; check letter A counterfeited. In the counterfeit, under the left check letter A, there are two flourishes, in the genuine but one.



## TWO—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>Penn.</b>	<b>Philadelphia</b>	<b>Sixth National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	July 1, 1865.....	352
No bills from this plate found in circulation.					

<b>R. I.</b>	<b>Newport</b>	<b>National Bank of R. I.</b> ....	<b>A</b> ....	Nov. 1, 1865.....	1532
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The counterfeits on this issue are very inferior and printed from stone. The imprint "National Bank Note Co., New York," and other small lettering, is hardly legible, the letters are so poorly formed, with no approximation to the original work.

## FIVES

## DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine left end of note the vignette represents the discovery of the new land, Columbus being the principal figure of a group on the deck of the caravel; right end, Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia and Africa. Back of note, Landing of Columbus in 1492. In June, 1882, a new design was adopted on the left end, being a beautiful portrait of the late President Garfield. Back of note, the charter number of bank printed in green panel, centre of note, surrounded by lathe-work. The series 1882 notes having brown border backs, while those prior to series 1882 had green border backs. The series of 1902 notes have the portrait of Benjamin Harrison on left side of face of note; the number panel with denomination counters at either end below portrait. On the back is a vignette, Landing of the Pilgrims, with legend and ornamental base, in centre of note.

## DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>Cal.</b>	<b>San Francisco</b>	<b>Nevada National</b> .....	<b>D</b> ....	Series of 1882....	5105
Photograph. Portrait of Garfield, seal, etc., cleverly colored by brush. Paper has fibre between sheets. Treasury No. D2013D dark colored blue.					
<b>Conn.</b>	<b>Jewett City</b>	<b>Jewett City National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	Sept. 1, 1865.....	1478
Very poor. Bank has gone out of existence.					
	<b>Norwalk</b>	<b>Central National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882....	2342
Wood cut. Counterfeits have charter No. 404. Genuine have charter number 2342. Portrait of Garfield.					
	<b>Suffield</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1882....	497
Photograph, untinted. Bank No. 8675. Treasury No. V212148. Portrait of Garfield.					
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>Aurora</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Nov. 2, 1863.....	38
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."					
	<b>Canton</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	May 21, 1864.....	415
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."					
	<b>Cecil</b>	<b>First National</b> —No such bank. All fraudulent.			
	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>Central National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	May 10, 1865.....	2047
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."					
	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	May 10, 1865.....	8
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."					
	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>Fort Dearborn National</b> ..	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1882....	3698
A photograph, poorly colored. Bank No. 6197. Treasury No. R316835. Front of note is grayish brown-black. Green panel in back containing Charter No. 3698 is blue-green. Portrait of Garfield.					
	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>German National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Mar. 10, 1865.....	1784
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."					



## FIVES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>Merchants' National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	May 10, 1865.....	642
		Same plate as Traders' National Bank, Chicago, below.			
	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>Traders' National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	May 10, 1865.....	966
		On genuine, back of note, lower right corner, the perpendicular line, if extended, would strike the figure 5, border of note. On counterfeit this line would strike between the figures.			
	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>Union National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	May 10, 1865.....	698
		None genuine dated "May 10, 1865."			
	<b>Galena</b>	<b>First National</b> —No such bank.	All fraudulent.		
	<b>Paxton</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Oct. 20, 1871.....	1876
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
	<b>Peru</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	June 2, 1864.....	441
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Reg'r of Treas." and May 10, 1865.			
	<b>Quincy</b>	<b>National Bank of Quincy</b> . <b>A</b>			
		Photograph, poor. Bank No. 1633. Treasury No. H849260.			
	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>Farmer's National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	May 10, 1865.....	1472
		Refuse all dated May 10, 1865.			
<b>Ky.</b>	<b>Lexington</b>	<b>National Exchange</b> .....	<b>D</b> ....	Series of 1875.....	2393
		Poor counterfeit. Colors applied with a brush, very poorly.			
	<b>Lexington</b>	<b>Fayette National</b> .....	<b>D</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	1720
		Photographic. Portrait of Garfield. Treas. No. V305910. Bank No. 2032.			
	<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Marion National</b> .....	<b>D</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	2150
		Photographic, poorly colored. Bank No. 1578. Threads between sheets of paper. Portrait of Garfield.			
<b>La.</b>	<b>New Orleans</b>	<b>Union National</b> .....	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	1796
		Good photo., but color put on with a brush. Bank No. 5470. Panel on back blotchy green. Portrait of Garfield.			
<b>Mass.</b>	<b>Boston</b>	<b>Boylston National</b> .....	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1875.....	545
		Photograph. Poor counterfeit, easily detected.			
	<b>Boston</b>	<b>Globe National</b> .....	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1875.....	936
		Photograph. Green tinting on back poor and entirely omitted in space at top where the words "National Currency" occur.			
	<b>Boston</b>	<b>Pacific National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	Series of 1875.....	2373
		Photograph. Bank out of existence.			
	<b>Boston</b>	<b>Fourth National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	2277
		Photograph. Numbers colored with brush. Fibre imitated with ink. Portrait of Garfield.			
	<b>Dedham</b>	<b>Dedham National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	Series of 1875.....	669
		Photograph. Green tinting on back poorly done and omitted in space at top where the words "National Currency" occur.			
	<b>Fall River</b>	<b>Pocasset National</b> .....	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1875.....	679
		Photograph. Treasury No. B974157. Bank No. 762.			
	<b>Harwich</b>	<b>Cape Cod National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	712
		Photo. colored. Red lines for silk fibre. Treasury No. A79982A. Panel on back containing charter number should be green. Portrait of Garfield.			
	<b>Leicester</b>	<b>Leicester National</b> .....	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1875.....	918
		Photograph. Poor counterfeit. Treasury No. D700578.			
	<b>Lynn</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	638
		Photo. colored. Paper has fibre between sheets. Treasury No. B850144. Portrait of Garfield.			
	<b>New Bedford</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	Series of 1875.....	261
		Photograph. The green in border, on the back of this note, is not put on with a brush, but is printed. Treasury No. B796654. Bank No. 261.			



## FIVES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>Mass.</b>	<b>New Bedford</b>	<b>Merchants' National</b>	<b>C</b>	Feb. 14, 1865	799
		Good counterfeit. In the words "Five Dollars," lower center face of bill, the letter S appears above the line of the other characters. On back of genuine, right thigh of Columbus perfectly formed; on counterfeit, has a clubbed or swollen appearance.			
	<b>Northampton</b>	<b>First National</b>	<b>C</b>	May 2, 1864	383
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
	<b>Southbridge</b>	<b>Southbridge National</b>	<b>B</b>	Series of 1875	934
		Photograph, poor. Treasury No. 532804. Bank No. 409.			
	<b>Waltham</b>	<b>Waltham National</b>	<b>B</b>	Series of 1882	688
		A photograph. Seal and treasury numbers of a blue tint. Panel on back of note should be green. Bank No. 6149. Portrait of Garfield.			
	<b>Westfield</b>	<b>Hampden National</b>	<b>C &amp; D</b>	Aug. 1, 1865	1367
		Fair counterfeit. Connection of upward standard with rail in bulwark of ship plain in genuine; not seen in counterfeit.			
<b>Mich.</b>	<b>Bay City</b>	<b>First National</b>	<b>B</b>	Series of 1882	2853
		Photograph. Color of Treasury numbers and seal very poor. Bank No. 22. Treasury No. K552023.			
	<b>Flint</b>	<b>First National</b>	<b>C</b>	Series of 1882	3361
		Photographic note. Bank No. 11464. Large scalloped seal. Parallel silk threads. Portrait of Garfield.			
	<b>Grand Rapids</b>	<b>Old National Bank</b>	<b>F</b>	Series of 1882	2890
		Fair counterfeit. Ink on back more purple than brown. Treasury No. X891812. Bank No. 10819. Portrait of Garfield.			
	<b>Jackson</b>	<b>Peoples' National</b>	<b>D</b>	Oct. 2, 1865	1533
		Poor lithograph. The defects are numerous.			
	<b>Niles</b>	<b>Citizens' National</b>	<b>B</b>	Series of 1882	1886
		Poor photograph. Portrait of Garfield. Chocolate scalloped seal has a washed appearance. Distributed silk fibre imitated with pen and ink. Good quality of paper.			
<b>Mo.</b>	<b>Joplin</b>	<b>First National</b>	<b>C</b>	Series of 1882	3841
		Photograph. Bank No. 3834. Fibre imitated with pen and ink. Portrait of Garfield.			
<b>N. H.</b>	<b>Derry</b>	<b>Derry National</b>	<b>C</b>	Series of 1882	499
		Good photograph. Note all a purple color, with other colors added for the numbers. Seal reddish brown, instead of chocolate color. Paper thick, and has one long silk thread in it, but not the distributed fibre, which is also found in the genuine. Portrait of Garfield.			
<b>N. J.]</b>	<b>Morristown</b>	<b>National Iron</b>	<b>A</b>	Series of 1882	1113
		Deceptive counterfeit. Portrait of Garfield flat. "Cash" for "Cash'r." "Treasurg" in "Register of the Treasury." On lower back in penalty clause are words "Engraving," "itas" for "this," "aper" for "paper," etc.			
<b>N. Y.</b>	<b>Amsterdam</b>	<b>Manufacturers' Nat.</b>	<b>B</b>	Apr. 15, 1875	2239
		General appearance deceptive. Engraving coarse, especially on back. Shading under "MANUFACTURERS" done in straight lines, spaces broken out roughly. No shading inside first A in "MANUFACTURERS," and but two lines of the same in second A.			
	<b>Castleton</b>	<b>National Bk. of Castleton</b>	<b>D</b>	Mar. 10, 1865	842
		Good counterfeit, but none found in general circulation. Color of Treasury numbers and seal poor.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>American Exch. Nat.</b>	<b>F</b>	Series of 1882	1394
		Photograph. Portrait of Garfield. Bank No. 101798. Treasury No. V123081.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>American Exch. Nat.</b>	<b>B</b>	Series of 1902	1394
		Portrait of Harrison. Treasury No. D69753. Bank No. 24739. Are printed in black instead of blue. Photo-mechanical process on a poor paper; ink marks to imitate fibre. Back of note too light a color.			



## FIVES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>N. Y.</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>Citizens' International</b> .....			
		Portrait of Garfield. No such bank. Not the right seal; it seems to be one of some secret order. From wood-cut plates. Charter No on face 196; on back 127.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Nat. Bk. of Commerce</b> ....	<b>G</b> ....	Series of 1882....	733
		Photograph. Garfield portrait. Bank No. 78763. Treasury No. 609731.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>National City Bank</b> .....	<b>U</b> ....	Series of 1882....	1461
		Photo., partly and poorly colored. Bank No. 29089. Treasury No. E514412E. Portrait of Garfield.			
	<b>Pawling</b>	<b>National Bk. of Pawling</b> ..	<b>A</b> ....	July 20, 1865.....	1269
		On genuine, check letter A in upper left hand corner is nearly in centre of space between yard-arm and border of note; in counterfeit, it touches or nearly touches yard-arm.			
	<b>Rome</b>	<b>Fort Stanwix National</b> ...	<b>B</b> ....	Sept. 1, 1865.....	1410
		Poor counterfeit. Vignette scratchy. Shading of large letters on face poor.			
	<b>Troy</b>	<b>National State Bank</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	May 10, 1865.....	991
		None genuine signed "Jno. C. New, Treasurer of the United States," and bearing at the same time the old pointed Treasury seal. On counterfeit, word "Treasury" under Register's name is printed "Treusury."			
	<b>Troy</b>	<b>National State Bank</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882....	991
		Poor photograph. Portrait of Garfield. Glazed paper. Seal, etc., not colored. Bank No. 7244. Treasury No. B483714.			
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>Cincinnati</b>	<b>Fifth National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882....	2798
		Photograph. Colors of numbers and seal fair, but put on with a brush. Back poor. Bank No. 2269. Treasury No. B421057. Garfield portrait.			
	<b>Springfield</b>	<b>Lagonda National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	Series of 1875....	2098
		Photograph—with Bank No. 2334, seal, etc., all colored with a brush. Back printed upside down. No attempt to imitate fibre paper.			
<b>Penn.</b>	<b>Hanover</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>D</b> ....	Feb. 20, 1864.....	187
		Under "Continental Bank Note Co., New York," lower centre border face of note, genuine has "Act approved Feb. 25th, 1863;" counterfeit has "Act approved June 3d, 1864."			
	<b>Tamaqua</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	July 1, 1865.....	1219
		No counterfeits seen bear the true Charter number, 1219. On upper right back of note "owing" is spelled "ownig;" on lower right back "thousand" is spelled "thousaud."			
<b>R. I.</b>	<b>Providence</b>	<b>Commercial National</b> ....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882....	1319
		Photograph, with colors of numbers and seal put on with a brush and poorly done. Portrait of Garfield. Bank No. 20650. Treasury No. N957513.			
	<b>Providence</b>	<b>Blackstone Canal Nat.</b> ...	<b>B</b> ....	Series of 1882....	1131
		Charter No. 1131 is wrong; should be 1328. Signature R. C. Taft, Prest., and J. W. Vernon, Cashier, also wrong—they all belong to Merchants' National Bank of Providence. Portrait of Garfield good.			
<b>Texas</b>	<b>Hillsboro</b>	<b>Hill County National</b> ....	<b>D</b> ....	Series of 1882....	3046
		Photographic. Bank No. 2135. Whole note photographic color; no other colors. Portrait of Garfield.			
<b>Vt.</b>	<b>Montpelier</b>	<b>Montpelier National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1875....	857
		Photograph. Treasury No. B137701. Bank No. 1166.			



## FIVES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>Vt.</b>	<b>St. Johnsbury</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1875....	489
Poor counterfeit. Color work surface printed.					
<b>Wis.</b>	<b>Milwaukee</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	Series of 1882....	2715
Poor photograph. Vignette, Garfield. Poor counterfeit, and color very bad. Bank No. 269. Treasury No. A347146. Scalloped seal almost gray.					

## TENS

## DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE.

On genuine, left end of note, vignette represents Franklin, with kite in hand, experimenting with electricity, with assistant seated on rock near him. Leyden jar in foreground and 1752 in lower left corner. Left end vignette represents female on eagle soaring above clouds snatching the lightning, to represent genius of America seizing and utilizing lightning of heaven. On counterfeit the post in vignette, lower left corner, was made perfect or plain; the genuine at one-fourth inch from the ground shows a knot hole or nick. Back of note, vignette represents De Soto discovering Mississippi in 1541. All notes of this denomination prior to series of 1882 had green border backs, and those of series 1882 have brown border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, centre of note, in place of De Soto vignette. The series of 1902 has portrait of William McKinley on left side face of note. The number panel is below portrait, large denomination counter in upper right corner and smaller denomination counters in upper and lower left corners. On the back is vignette, Female figure, Navy and Merchant Marine. Legend with small denomination counter in center, base of note.

## DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>Ariz.</b>	<b>Phoenix</b>	<b>Phoenix National</b> .....	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1882....	4729
Poor. Photo colored with a brush. Bank No. 1973. Treasury No. R401967.					
<b>Cal.</b>	<b>Los Angeles</b>	<b>Los Angeles National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882....	2938
Poor. Photo colored with a brush. Treasury No. N49244. Bank No. 6598. Brown color of photography shows through the red numbers.					
	<b>S. Francisco</b>	<b>Wells Fargo Nevada Nat.</b> G....		Series of 1882.....	5105
Poor photographic production, printed on heavy bond paper, with no silk fiber. Bank No. 6945; Treasury No. 79345. The Treasury numbers have been traced over with red ink. The back of the note is better than the face, being a fair imitation of the genuine, except the coloring around the charter number, which is a muddy green.					
<b>Colo.</b>	<b>Denver</b>	<b>Denver National</b> .....	<b>E</b> ....	Series of 1882....	3269
A crude photograph. Bank No. 13503. Treasury No. Y584649.					
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>Rockford</b>	<b>Third National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	Series of 1902....	479
Photographic, back badly faded. Portrait of McKinley. Treasury and bank numbers printed in red instead of blue as in genuine. Back brown instead of green.					
<b>Ind.</b>	<b>Lafayette</b>	<b>Lafayette National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Dec. 22, 1874....	2213
All numbered Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167. Charter No. 346,					
	<b>Muncie</b>	<b>Muncie National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Feb. 14, 1865....	793
All numbered Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167. Charter No. 346, but true number is 793. Refuse all bearing Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167.					
	<b>Richmond</b>	<b>Richmond National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Mar. 15, 1873....	2090 } 1102 }
Refuse all bearing Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167.					
	<b>Vevay</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Old Series.....	346
Refuse all of Treasury No. 810516, Bank No. 1048, and Treasury No. 165167, Bank No. 1496.					



## TENS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>La.</b>	<b>New Orleans</b>	<b>Germania National.....</b>	<b>C....</b>	Series of 1882....	1591
Vignettes coarse and scratchy. The first lot of counterfeit bills had no scroll lines on right end of face of bill just above the eagle's wing; but later the plate was changed, and thus the later bills now have these lines. Paper fair, but no silk threads therein and only in some cases imitated by ink lines. Back of note well executed. In panel in centre, in Charter No. 1591, light brown shading on right and bottom of figure 9 is omitted. Bank and Treasury numbers poor color, and slightly larger than genuine.					
	<b>New Orleans</b>	<b>Hibernia National.....</b>	<b>B....</b>	Series of 1882....	2086
Photograph. W. S. Rosecrans, Register; E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer. Number, seal, and panel on back poorly colored. No threads in paper. Treasury No. 343248. Bank No. 524.					
<b>Mass.</b>	<b>Athol</b>	<b>Millers River National...</b>	<b>B....</b>	Series of 1882....	708
Photograph poorly colored. Treasury No. U9053. Two pieces of paper with silk fibre between. Panel on back of genuine containing Charter No. 708 is green; in counterfeit it is not.					
	<b>Boston</b>	<b>Elliot National.....</b>	<b>C....</b>	Series of 1882....	536
Photo., poorly colored. Ink lines for threads. Treasury No. W43030. Bank No. 4235.					
	<b>New Bedford</b>	<b>Mechanics National.....</b>	<b>B....</b>	Series of 1882....	743
Photograph. Bank No. 11793. Charter, Bank and Treasury are brown instead of carmine. Panel back of note containing Charter No. 743 should be green. Fibre imitated by ink lines.					
	<b>Roxbury</b>	<b>Peoples National.....</b>	<b>A....</b>	Series of 1882....	595
Poor photograph. Seal, etc., tinted. Bank No. 8201. Fibre imitated by ink lines.					
<b>Mich.</b>	<b>Detroit</b>	<b>First National.....</b>	<b>C....</b>	Series of 1882....	2707
Photographic note. Bank No. 5612. Colors of numbers, etc., put on with brush. Parallel silk threads.					
	<b>Detroit</b>	<b>Union National.....</b>	<b>B....</b>	Series of 1882....	3487
Photographic note. Colors put on with brush. Treasury No. 162032.					
<b>Miss.</b>	<b>Jackson</b>	<b>First National.....</b>	<b>C....</b>	Series of 1882....	3332
Photographic print. Seal, etc., touched up with color. Bank No. 1292. Seal yellowish brown instead of chocolate. Two pieces of paper with silk fibre between them.					
<b>N. Y.</b>	<b>Albany</b>	<b>Albany City National.....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 20, 1865....	1291
Fair counterfeit. Seal and numbers poor. Lathe-work on back poor.					
	<b>Auburn</b>	<b>Auburn City National.....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 20, 1865....	1285
In vignette, lower left corner, Franklin's kite string is broken, or hidden by clouds. In genuine it is wholly visible. Seal and numbers poor. Lathe-work on back poor.					
	<b>Buffalo</b>	<b>Farmers' &amp; Mf'rs' Nat. ...</b>	<b>A....</b>	Old series.....	1370
No such bank. From changed counterfeit plate of Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie (N. Y.).					
	<b>Ithaca</b>	<b>Tompkins Co. National ..</b>	<b>B....</b>	Series of 1882....	1561
Photo. Seal, etc., color touched up. Bank No. 3894. Fibre between sheets.					
	<b>Kingston</b>	<b>National Ulster Co.....</b>	<b>B....</b>	Series of 1882....	1050
Photo. very poor. Colors of numbers, etc., poorly applied. Black and olive colored fibre between two pieces of paper.					
	<b>Lockport</b>	<b>First National.....</b>	<b>A....</b>	Feb. 20, 1865....	211
None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."					
	<b>Newburg</b>	<b>Highland National.....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 1, 1865....	1106
Fair counterfeit. Numbering, seal and lathe-work imperfect.					



## TENS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>N. Y.</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>American National.....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 1, 1865.....	<b>50</b>
		Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Croton National.....</b>	<b>A....</b>	Old series .....	<b>1556</b>
		Bank failed. Few genuine notes in circulation.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>First National.....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 1, 1865.....	<b>29</b>
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>First National.....</b>	<b>M</b>	Series of 1902.....	<b>29</b>
		Lithograph. Three sheets of paper with a few silk threads between them. Portrait of McKinley very poorly executed. Counterfeit nearly a quarter of an inch shorter than genuine. Charter number and seal light pink instead of carmine.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Marine National .....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 1, 1865.....	<b>1215</b>
		The words "the City of" in title "Marine National Bank of the City of New York" are omitted.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Market National .....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 1, 1865.....	<b>964</b>
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Mechanics' National .....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 1, 1865.....	<b>1250</b>
		Title of genuine note reads, "Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York;" in counterfeit the words "the City of" are omitted.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Merchants' National .....</b>	<b>A....</b>	Old series.....	<b>1370</b>
		Signatures printed; the genuine are written. Numbering poor.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Nat. Bank of Commerce..</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 1, 1865.....	<b>733</b>
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Nat. Bank of Commerce..</b>	<b>R....</b>	Series of 1882.....	<b>733</b>
		Poorly executed photograph. Bank No. 29,968. Treasury No. E530806.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Nat. Bk. of the State of N.Y.</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 1, 1865.....	<b>1476</b>
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Union National.....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 1, 1865.....	<b>1278</b>
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	<b>Poughkeepsie</b>	<b>City National .....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 5, 1864.....	<b>1305</b>
		Seal and numbers poor. Lathe-work on back poor.			
	<b>Poughkeepsie</b>	<b>Farmers' &amp; Mfrs.' Nat. ....</b>	<b>A....</b>	Aug. 1, 1865.....	<b>1312</b>
		On counterfeit in the word "POUGHKEEPSIE" the "P" and "O" join; on genuine they do not.			
	<b>Poughkeepsie</b>	<b>First National .....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 5, 1864.....	<b>465</b>
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
	<b>Red Hook</b>	<b>First National .....</b>	<b>A....</b>	Feb. 20, 1865.....	<b>752</b>
		Refuse all dated February 26, 1865.			
	<b>Rochester</b>	<b>Flour City National .....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 1, 1865.....	<b>1362</b>
		Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.			
	<b>Rome</b>	<b>Central National .....</b>	<b>A....</b>	May 12, 1865.....	<b>1376</b>
		Refuse all dated May 12, 1865.			
	<b>Syracuse</b>	<b>Syracuse National .....</b>	<b>A....</b>	Aug. 1, 1865.....	<b>1341</b>
		A dangerous counterfeit when well printed. The lathe-work was retouched and the plate improved to produce these bills. On the first lot the numbering seal and the back of note were poorly executed.			
	<b>Troy</b>	<b>Mutual National .....</b>	<b>A....</b>	May 10, 1865.....	<b>992</b>
		On counterfeit, eagle's wing touches "65" in date. On genuine it does not.			
	<b>Waterford</b>	<b>Saratoga County N. B....</b>	<b>A....</b>	July 1, 1865.....	<b>1229</b>
		Refuse all bearing Bank No. 1048. Treasury No. 810,516.			



## TENS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>N. Y.</b>	<b>Watkins</b>	<b>Watkins National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Aug. 1, 1865.....	
Refuse all dated August 1, 1865. Bank out of existence.					
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>Cincinnati</b>	<b>Third National</b> .....	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1882....	2730
Paper greasy and stiff and no distributed fibre or parallel threads; vignette coarse and scratchy. Lathe-work counters poor. In words, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" the "N" in printed is inverted. Back of note well executed.					
<b>Penn.</b>	<b>Philadelphia</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	Feb. 20, 1864.....	1
Refuse all dated February 20th, 1864.					
	<b>Philadelphia</b>	<b>Third National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	Feb. 20, 1864.....	234
On counterfeit upper right hand end and in border the word "Currency" is printed "Curreny."					
<b>Texas</b>	<b>Beaumont</b>	<b>Gulf National</b> .....	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1902....	6338
Crude photographs printed on two pieces of paper between which a few long silk threads have been distributed. Colored inks have been roughly applied to the seals, numbers, and backs of the notes. They should not deceive anyone.					
	<b>Fort Worth</b>	<b>Nat. Bank of Fort Worth</b> ..	<b>C</b> ....	Series of 1882....	3131
A poor photograph. Large scalloped seal gray-blue-black instead of chocolate. Face of note same color.					
	<b>Weatherford</b>	<b>Merchants &amp; Farm's Nat.</b>	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882....	3975
Photographic print, touched up with colors. Bank No. 5005. Two pieces of paper with red and blue silk between.					
<b>Wt.</b>	<b>Vergennes</b>	<b>Nat. Bank of Vergennes</b> ..	<b>B</b> ....	Series of 1882....	1364
Treasury number E895526C, and bank number 2181. Colors for red seal, etc., put on with a brush, and colors poor. No silk threads.					

## TWENTIES

## DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine, left end of note, vignette represents Battle of Lexington. Right end, vignette represents Genius of Liberty unfurling American flag, exciting the loyalty of the yeomanry of the nation. Back of note, vignette represents Baptism of Pocahontas. All notes prior to series of 1882 had green border backs; those of 1882 have brown border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, centre of note, in place of Pocahontas vignette. The series of 1902, face of note, has portrait of Hugh McCulloch, left side, with number panel below portrait. Large denomination counters in upper right and lower left corners, small denomination counter in upper left and small lathe counter in lower right corners. Back of note has vignette, Liberty and Capital, with eagle and shield to left of note.

## DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>Ala.</b>	<b>Talladega</b>	<b>Isbell National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882....	4838
Photographic print, touched up with colors. Bank No. 7917.					
<b>Conn.</b>	<b>Portland</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	May 10, 1865.....	1013
On counterfeit in vignette left end of note is printed "1715" for "1775." On shield with the eagle, back of counterfeit, are six imperfect stars; on genuine seventeen perfect stars appear.					
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>Metropolis</b>	<b>National State</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882....	5234
Photograph poor. Bank No. 1193. Treasury No. 896,558.					



## TWENTIES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>Ind.</b>	<b>Indianapolis</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Nov. 2, 1863.....	55
		On counterfeit lower left corner the butt of gun touches border; in genuine it does not.			
	<b>South Bend</b>	<b>South Bend National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	1739
		Poor photograph. Treasury No. H638019. Bank No. 1777. Paper in two sheets pasted together, with red and blue silk between sheets.			
<b>Ind. T.</b>	<b>Marietta</b>	<b>Marietta National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	5958
		Very poor photographic production. Green coloring poorly applied. A few silk threads between the two pieces of paper.			
<b>Ky.</b>	<b>Mayfield</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	2245
		Photograph, uncolored: Bank No. 5211. Treasury No. A951226A.			
<b>Mass.</b>	<b>Boston</b>	<b>Fourth National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	2277
		Photo. very poorly colored. Paper has threads between sheets. Bank No. 42431.			
<b>N. Y. C</b>	<b>Mohawk</b>	<b>National Mohawk Valley</b> A....		Series of 1882.....	1130
		Photograph, but few in circulation and glass plate captured.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	July 19, 1865.....	29
		Refuse all dated July 19th, 1865.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Fourth National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	March 1, 1864.....	290
		The heads of figures in baptismal scene on back and in battle scene on face are almost wholly devoid of expression, and the eyes appear like black spots.			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Market National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	Jan. 19, 1865.....	964
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Merchant's National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	July 19, 1865.....	1370
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Nat. Bank of Commerce</b> ..	<b>B</b> ....	Jan. 19, 1865.....	733
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Nat. Shoe &amp; Leather</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	July 19, 1865.....	917
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."			
	<b>New York</b>	<b>Tradesmens' National</b> ...	<b>B</b> ....	July 19, 1865.....	905
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."			
	<b>Utica</b>	<b>City National</b> —No such bank.			
		The genuine notes have Utica City Nat'l Bank, Utica.			
	<b>Utica</b>	<b>Oneida National</b> .....	<b>B</b> ....	Aug. 19, 1865.....	1392
		None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."			
<b>Penn.</b>	<b>Philadelphia</b>	<b>Fourth National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Mar. 7, 1864.....	286
		Engraving of title line defective; "A" in "PHILADELPHIA" not crossed. The letter "W" in the word "TWENTY," lower right end border, face of note, is shorter than rest of the letters in counterfeit. The lettering in margin, either end of back of counterfeit note, is scarcely legible. Vignette Battle of Lexington on lower left on counterfeit is printed 1715; on genuine it is 1775.			
<b>Tex.</b>	<b>Bowle</b>	<b>First National</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	4265
		A photograph. Treasury No. 568906. No silk threads.			
	<b>Hereford</b>	<b>First National Bank</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Series of 1882.....	5604
		A poor photograph; paper poor, no silk threads. Charter number on face of note is 5607 and in panel on back is No. 5604, which is the correct number.			
<b>Vt.</b>	<b>Barre</b>	<b>National Bank, Barre</b> .....	<b>A</b> ....	Old series .....	2109
		Pen and brush work, poorl done. Bank No. 1980. Treasury No. D56255.			



## FIFTIES

### DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine, left end of note, vignette represents Gen. Washington crossing the Delaware; above is large "50," crowned by "FIFTY." Right end, vignette represents soldier of the Revolution of 1776 on picket duty; he sees in a vision future glory of his country, typified by Union of Liberty and Justice with Victory, represented by three females in mid-air, with "Victory" crowning whole. Back of note, vignette represents Embarkation of Pilgrims. All notes of this denomination prior to series of 1882 had green border backs; those of 1882 have brown border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, surrounded with lathe-work, in place of vignette Embarkation of Pilgrims. The series of 1902 has portrait of John Sherman on left side, face of the note, number panel below portrait. Large denomination counter in upper right and lower left corners; small denomination counter in lower right corner. On the back there is a vignette, Male figure, with denomination counter, lower left corner, and vignette, Female figure, Engine and Factory scene, right of note.

### DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. J.	Bridgeton	<b>Bridgeton National.....</b>	<b>A.....</b>	Series of 1882....	2999
		Poor photographic note. Seal, numbers and back colored with a brush. Bank No. 142. Treasury No. A671,514.			
N. Y.	Buffalo	<b>Third National.....</b>	<b>A.....</b>	March 10, 1865....	850
		On genuine, above and below words "with the" in line "Deposited with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington" is a flourish; on counterfeit this is omitted. On counterfeit vignette of Victory, upper right end, hand is without thumb or fingers, which can be distinctly seen on genuine. On genuine, left end back, bandage covers eyes of figure of Justice in coat of arms; on counterfeit does not. All counterfeits of \$50 National Bank bills on Banks in New York State were printed from these plates with title names changed, and this description will apply to all of them.			
	New York	<b>Central National.....</b>	<b>A.....</b>	April 15, 1864....	376
		None genuine bearing other charter number than 376. The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
	New York	<b>Mechanics' National.....</b>	<b>A.....</b>	April 20, 1865....	1250
		The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
	New York	<b>Metropolitan Nat.....</b>	<b>A &amp; C ....</b>	Jan. 10, 1865....	1121
		The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
	New York	<b>Nat. Bk. of Commerce A &amp; C ....</b>	<b>A &amp; C ....</b>	Jan. 10, 1865....	733
		The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
	New York	<b>National Broadway. A &amp; C ....</b>	<b>A &amp; C ....</b>	Jan. 10, 1865....	687
		The genuine fifty-dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
	New York	<b>Tradesmen's Nat.....</b>	<b>A &amp; D ....</b>	April 20, 1865....	905
		The genuine fifty-dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			
	New York	<b>Union National.....</b>	<b>A.....</b>	April 15, 1864....	1278
		The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.			



# ONE HUNDREDS

## DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine note, left end vignette represents Commodore Perry leaving his flagship "Lawrence;" above is large ornamental "C" and "100." Right end vignette represents angel with coronet, on which is "Liberty," her hands extended towards fasces planted on rock, entwined by wreaths and belts, latter bearing "The" and "Union," at right, "maintain it" in burst of sunlight; whole designed to represent Genius of America invoking aid of heaven to maintain and preserve the Union; above vignette is "100" and "C." Back, vignette represents Declaration of American Independence, July 4, 1776. All notes prior to series of 1882 had green border backs; those of 1882 have brown border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, instead of vignette Declaration of American Independence. The series of 1902, on left side of face of note, has portrait of John J. Knox, with number panel below portrait. Large denomination counter in upper right and lower left corners; small denomination counter in lower right corner. On the back of the note is vignette, Two male figures, eagle, shield and flags in centre of note, with legend and vista of Capitol and Monument at base.

## DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
<b>Mass.</b>	<b>Boston</b>	<b>First National.....</b>	<b>A.....</b>	<b>Feb. 2, 1864.....</b>	<b>200</b>

On genuine vignette, left end, water drops from both sides of bow oar; on counterfeit from only one side. Crossing of letter "T" omitted in "MAINTAIN" on right end of counterfeit. This defect is often mended by reprint, pen or pencil, but not so as to deceive close observers. On the genuine bills the sailor, standing in the bow of the boat, has a medium-sized head and face with a partly opened mouth; on counterfeits the same man has a large broad head and face, a closed mouth, and broad full forehead. On the back of the genuine bills the lettering of the several panels is properly punctuated. In the counterfeits the lower panel containing a quotation from the law against counterfeiting, on second line, after the word "IT" a comma is omitted, and after the word "PRINTED" on the fourth line in same panel.

<b>Boston</b>	<b>National Revere.....</b>	<b>A.....</b>	<b>July 20, 1865.....</b>	<b>1295</b>
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The genuine note has space of 1-16th of an inch between edge of wing of figure of Liberty and shading of letter "C" in upper right corner; on counterfeit about half the distance. On genuine, in vignette, left end, water drops from both sides of bow oar; on counterfeit but from one side. On genuine distance between wing of figure of Liberty and foot of check-letter A is over 3-16ths of an inch; on counterfeit hardly  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch. On genuine a line drawn sharply under words, "with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington," if extended strikes the lower lip of figure of Liberty; on counterfeit it strikes the chin. Face of sailor in counterfeit, bow of boat, resembles a skeleton or death's head. On the back of the genuine bills, in the upper lettered panel, on the third line, right, the words "OTHER DEBTS" are properly spaced. In the counterfeit the "R" in "OTHER" joins the "D" in "DEBTS," and the "D" is raised above the letters preceding.

<b>New Bedford</b>	<b>Merchants' National.....</b>	<b>A.....</b>	<b>Feb. 14, 1865.....</b>	<b>799</b>
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The description of National Revere Bank of Boston above applies to this note.

<b>Pittsfield</b>	<b>Pittsfield National.....</b>	<b>A.....</b>	<b>July 20, 1865.....</b>	<b>1260</b>
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The description of National Revere Bank of Boston above applies to this note.

<b>M. D.</b>	<b>Baltimore</b>	<b>National Exchange.....</b>	<b>A.....</b>	<b>July 1, 1865.....</b>	<b>1109</b>
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The description of National Revere Bank of Boston above applies to this note.



## ONE HUNDREDS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	New York	Central National.....	A....	April 15, 1864.....	376
The description of First National Bank of Boston applies to this note.					
Ohio	Cincinnati	Ohio National.....	A....	Dec. 22, 1864.....	630
The description of First National Bank of Boston applies to this note.					
Penn.	Pittsburgh	P. Nat. Bk. of Commerce .A....		Series of 1875....	668
The description of National Revere Bank of Boston applies to this note.					
This is the most dangerous of the \$100 National Bank Notes, as it is the only one printed on fibre paper and bearing the scalloped seal.					
	Wilkesbarre	Second National.....	A....	Nov. 2, 1863.....	104
The description of First National Bank of Boston applies to this note.					



## Instructive Guides

U. S. Notes of date 1862 and 1863 have no jute or fibre in the paper.

Series of 1869, 1874, 1875 or 1878 are printed on a distinctive fibre paper known as the Wilcox patent.

Series of 1880 are printed on paper having a red and blue silk thread running from end to end, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the note, and shreds of red and blue silk fibre scattered all through the paper, and known as the Crane patent. Then the scattered threads were discontinued, leaving only the parallel threads or one of them. Then, later on, was adopted the new kind of paper, having only the scattered threads localized in two bars, one across each end of bill.

The counterfeits of U. S. Notes, of dates 1862 and 1863, also some of Series 1875, bear the small red seal, pointed (old seal).

Counterfeit 50's and 500's of Series 1869, and some counterfeits of Series 1880 bear the large red seal, lathe-work points.

Some 20's and 10's (1880) bear large red seal, plain border.

Few large chocolate seals, lathe-work points, are counterfeited on any bills.

Very few National Bank Bills bearing red pointed seal have any fibre in paper.

Series of 1875 (all of which have the red scalloped seal) are either printed on jute fibre paper, or the silk line paper, the same as used for the U. S. Notes, Series of 1880.

Series of 1882, bearing the brown scalloped seal, such are also printed on the same silk line paper as the U. S. Notes, Series of 1880.

The check-letters, A, B, C or D, referred to in the body of this DETECTOR, are all printed in *black* ink on the face of U. S. Notes and National Bank Bills, as well as on the Bills of the Dominion of Canada. Some U. S. National Banks have been supplied with other letters.

### THE NUMBER SYSTEM.

All Government Notes—but not National Bank Bills—are printed of one denomination four on a sheet, and lettered respectively A, B, C or D. Each note also bears a Treasury number, and divide this number or only the last two figures of it by four, and if the remainder is one then the check letter should be A; if two remainder then B; if three remainder then C; and if no remainder then D. If the result shows otherwise then the numbering is wrong, and hence the bill is a counterfeit. Wrong numbering will detect a very large number of the counterfeits in circulation but some counterfeits, however, are correct.

### UNITED STATES NOTES AND CERTIFICATES.

The old issue of United States notes was divided into four series, all of which were signed by L. E. Chittenden as Register and F. E. Spinner as Treasurer. The series of 1869 were signed by John Allison as Register, and F. E. Spinner as Treasurer. Of the series of 1875, numerous counterfeits have appeared, from the 1's to the 50's. Notes of this issue are signed by John Allison, Register, and John C. New, A. U. Wyman and Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurers. Of the series of 1878, but two denominations have been counterfeited, the 10's and 20's, and of the series of 1880, the 2's, 5's, 10's, 20's, 50's and 100's.

On both the United States notes and gold and silver certificates there are usually small engraved figures under the check-letter. They represent the number of the plate from which the note is printed, and are used as a means of identification of the printers through whose hands the note passed. As many as 60 plates may be used at one time in printing notes of one denomination, and each plate has its own number. The small figures have been printed on all notes since 1862.

No gold certificates have been issued below the denomination of \$10. All certificates are issued and numbered the same as Treasury notes, and are check-lettered in their order on each sheet.

Only two denominations of gold certificates have been counterfeited, the 20's and 100's.

Six denominations of silver certificates have been counterfeited, the 1's, 2's, 5's, 10's, 20's, and 100's, and the counterfeits are described on pages 37 to 47.

All U. S. Treasury notes issued prior to 1869 were printed on plain bank note paper. All issued since, commencing with the series of 1869, are printed on fibre paper. Many of the old issues were counterfeited, as the paper used had no special distinctive feature, engraving being mainly relied on by the Government to prevent imitation. As numerous counterfeits appeared on the old issues, the Government was obliged to adopt, in 1869, a special paper, the distinctive feature of which was a narrow localized tint of short blue fibre running the entire length of the sheet in such a manner as not to lessen its strength or interfere with the printing. When examined under the microscope, these fibres have the appearance of coarse black hairs, of different lengths and shapes, scattered promiscuously, regardless of regularity, over the entire surface. This paper is known as the Wilcox patent. In 1878 another feature of fibre paper was adopted, somewhat similar, with two silk threads running lengthwise throughout the note. This is known as the Crane patent.



# Counterfeit United States Notes

## ONES

Act of July 11, 1862.  
E. Chittenden, Register.

**A B C D**

Dated Aug. 1, 1862.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. Portrait of Chase badly engraved. Numbers poor and color bad. Small "ones" in border, on counterfeit, blurred and poorly engraved. Lathe-work bad.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**D**

Series 1875.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit; looks like a woodcut. Portrait of Washington and numbers poor. Many words misspelled in panel on back.

## TWOS

Act of July 11, 1862.  
E. Chittenden, Register.

**A B C D**

Dated Aug. 1, 1862.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Engraving coarse; head of Hamilton poor. Imprint of Bank Note Company imperfect. Lathe-work bad.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**D**

Series 1875.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

An exceedingly poor counterfeit; has a blurred and faded appearance. Portrait of Jefferson.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
K. Bruce, Register.

**D**

Series 1880.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Poor. Many errors in spelling in border and elsewhere. Jefferson's name, under portrait (which has but one eye), spelled "Jeffrson."

## FIVES

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.  
E. Chittenden, Register.

**A**

Dated March 10, 1862.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Series 90. Convertible note. The best of the counterfeits of the five-dollar Treasury notes of 1862 and 1863. Engraving coarse, but the vignette head of Hamilton presents fair expression. The lathe-work around the large figure 5, in right upper corner of note, is defective. Lathe-work on back of note also faulty. Plates captured.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.  
E. Chittenden, Register.

**A**

Series 114. Dated March 10, 1863.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. One of convertible series. All genuine notes of this issue dated March 10, 1862; counterfeits dated March 10, 1863. Head of Hamilton.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
E. Chittenden, Register.

**A D**

Dated March 10, 1863.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

New series, and new series 70. Inferior counterfeits. The engraving on the face of the notes is very coarse; vignette statue of Liberty, left end of notes, looks like a cheap wood engraving. Vignette head of Hamilton, right end of notes, coarse, of very poor appearance, and not a likeness. Signature of L. E. Chittenden, Register, engraved in coarse lines, not a fac-simile of genuine. Numbering very poor. Imprint of American Bank Note Company imperfect. Lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counterfeit and the back of notes very defective.

Act of March 2, 1863.  
E. Chittenden, Register.

**A D**

Dated March 10, 1863.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

New series 77. A passable counterfeit. The engraving on the face of the note is coarse, the lathe-work around the figure 5, on the counter, right upper corner of bill, is



## FIVES—Continued

very defective. The vignette of Hamilton, right lower corner, though poorly engraved, presents a fair expression, and is to a certain degree a likeness. Vignette Statue of Liberty, left end of bill, "scratchy" and unfinished in detail, and lacking the cross lines in shading. About the feet of the statue a few rough lines alone appear, instead of the sharply defined folds of drapery shown on the genuine. Lathe-work on back of note faulty, the lines not traceable in the green tint.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**A D**

Dated March 10, 1863.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

New series 77, and new series. Good counterfeits of these series. Engraving quite well done; general appearance comparatively good; very likely to deceive unless carefully examined. The lettering of these counterfeits is well engraved and the shading regular, yet heavier than on genuine. The lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counter, right upper corner face of bill, appears good at first sight, yet when inspected is found to lack the very fine continuous lines of the genuine. The vignette of Hamilton is almost as finely engraved as the genuine, and presents a very fair likeness. The vignette Statue of Liberty, left end of note, is not so carefully finished; the general features of the statue and its drapery are discernible, but details are imperfect or wanting. On the left hand of the figure (the side toward the body of the note) the drapery below the knee does not show the ornamental ball-tassels as prominent as on the genuine. Lathe-work on back of note defective.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**A**

Series 1875.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Photograph. Portrait of Jackson. Printed on plain paper coarse and heavy. Seal and cycloid work very pale. Lathe-work on back, and in two counters on face, so blurred hardly a line can be seen.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**A D**

Series 1875.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit, dark and blurred, not calculated to deceive. Portrait of Jackson. Another photographic counterfeit of this series (check letter A) has such a good appearance as to deceive experienced handlers. Under magnifying glass engraving looks more like a wood-cut than steel. No fibre paper used. Numbering is good, seal poorly executed, looks smeared or washed. They bear different numbers.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**C**

Series 1875.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

An excellent counterfeit, and liable to deceive. On genuine, upper left corner, series of 1875 in enclosed by flourishes. On counterfeit flourishes are omitted. Portrait of Jackson and vignette in centre coarse. Shading of words "United States" in title scratchy. Lines uneven. All genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper; counterfeit is on plain, but an attempt at imitation is made by printing fine lines in left panel on back.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**D**

Series 1875.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit for photographic process. Portrait of Jackson. Numbered B8058120. Some notes are a trifle shorter than genuine. Fibre in genuine is imitated by pasting two thin sheets of paper together, with fibre between them. Only color on face is Treasury number, which is badly tinted, being traced with a pen.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**D**

Series 1875.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Same photographic process as above described, and numbered same. Portrait of Jackson. Treasury numbers and seal bad color, originally black, but tinted, and black shows through pink. Figures 1875 on genuine, upper right corner, are omitted.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**A**

Series 1880.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit. Portrait of Jackson poor, and he appears cross-eyed. Curved line between "Series of" and "1880," as well as the floral design at the end of the imprint of the Bureau Engraving and Printing, are both omitted.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
B. K. Bruce, Register.

**B**

Series 1880.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Has a coarse, scratchy appearance. Many errors occur in spelling in fine lettering in border and elsewhere. "Treasury," under name of B. K. Bruce, spelled "Trastay." Portrait of Jackson.

*Other counterfeits of this check letter and series have signatures of other Registers and Treasurers.*

Act of March 3, 1863.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**B**

Series 1880.  
James W. Ilyatt, Treasurer.

A very poor wood-cut production. Portrait of Jackson. Words "Bureau of Engrav-



## FIVES—Continued

ing and Printing, Washington, D. C.," are reversed, beginning at the lower right hand, instead of the upper left hand end. All the lathe-work is very poor.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
V. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**B**

Series 1880.

J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Poor. Large spiked chocolate seal. Imprint of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, upper left face, over "Series of 1880," missing. Shield in lower right hand corner of genuine not in counterfeit, and word "Five," which crosses "V" in said corner omitted. Also words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States." Portrait of Jackson.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
Fount Tillman, Register.

**B**

Series 1880.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit, produced by photography. Portrait of Jackson; bears small scalloped seal. Paper of poor quality, lacks silk thread. No. A30301778.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
Fount Tillman, Register.

**C 5**

Series 1880.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photo-wood engraving; at first sight looks better than such notes usually do, but will not stand investigation. Lathe-work on both face and back very poorly imitated. Figures in Treasury number heavier and a darker blue than in genuine. Vignette in centre and portrait of Jackson, lower left corner face, fairly well engraved. Small scalloped carmine red seal. Printed on two pieces of paper with distributed silk fibre between.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
V. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**D**

Series 1880.

J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. Large spiked red seal. Portrait of Andrew Jackson on left end poorly executed, also frontier vignette in centre. Treasury numbers defective and off color. Paper fair, but lacks silk fibre running lengthwise of all notes of this series.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
Fount Tillman, Register.

**D 52**

Series 1880.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor photography. Small scalloped seal, which with Treasury numbers poorly colored with brush. No. A38629060. Portrait of Jackson.

## TENS

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.  
E. Chittenden, Register.

**B C**

New Series. Dated March 10, 1862.

F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit, calculated to deceive. Portrait of Lincoln lacks that fine, clear, lifelike expression. Eagle scratchy. Green ink trifle darker than in genuine. Lathe-work defective, shading of letters coarse. In green medallion counters, right and left of eagle, four green dots can be seen on genuine, left of figure 1 in 10; on counterfeit only three dots.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.  
E. Chittenden, Register.

**B C**

Series 19. Dated March 10, 1862.

F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Good; closely resembles genuine. Treasury numbers imperfect, ink a brick red color, figures very uneven and imperfect. Portrait of Lincoln poor, unlike genuine. On genuine line on upper side, under Treasury number, if extended, would strike below letter "N" words "New Series," while on counterfeit it would strike higher up, near centre of "N."

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.  
E. Chittenden, Register.

**B C D**

New Series 23. Dated March 10, 1862.

F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Excellent. Portrait of Lincoln slightly defective. Red figure trifle smaller than on genuine. Red ink somewhat blurred. Fine line under Treasury number, on genuine, if extended, would strike directly under the words "New Series." On counterfeit would strike near centre of the "N." Check-letter D of this counterfeit is of "Act of March 3, 1863," dated "March 10, 1863," otherwise plate is same.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.  
E. Chittenden, Register.

**B C D**

Series 52. Dated March 10, 1862.

F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Dangerous. Portrait of Lincoln. Has had extensive circulation. On top of genuine there are 15 small X's on each side of imprint of American Bank Note Co. On counterfeit 15 on left and 16 on right. In a second issue have 14 X's on right and 16 on left. This error will detect this counterfeit of Series 52.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
E. Chittenden, Register.

**A B C D**

New Series 53. Dated March 10, 1863.

John C. New, Treasurer.

Dangerous. Portrait of Lincoln well engraved, closely resembling genuine. Numbering well done, ink good. Lathe-work surrounding the 10's in green medallion, somewhat blurred and defective. There are nine counterfeits on this issue of 10's, and all notes of this denomination of the various series should be examined with care. There is also said to be a counterfeit \$10, check letter A, on Series 19 of this issue.



## TENS—Continued

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**C**

Series 1875.  
John C. New, Treasurer.

Good. Genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper. An attempt has been made to imitate the fibre by printing lines in panel on back. Portrait of Webster poor. Lathe-work fair. Numbering poor. In line "This note is a legal tender for ten dollars," top of note, there are no spaces between words "a" and "legal," and "for" and "ten," in counterfeit. "W" and "D. C.," in "Washington, D. C.," in centre are larger. In counterfeit letters are of even size. On back, right panel, word "this" is printed "tms."

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**D**

Series 1878.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Poor photographic pen and ink process. Words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," which should appear under names of those officials, omitted. Treasury numbers poorly printed. Portrait of Webster poor, also vignette on end.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**B**

Series 1880.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor photograph; portrait of Webster; Treasury No. A14249506; color of numbers and seal poor.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**B 5**

Series 1880.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Fair; portrait of Daniel Webster fairly well executed, but lacks life-likeness; vignette in lower right corner poor; parallel silk thread imitated by blue ink lines; in "penalty" on back word "This" appears "Tnis." Small scalloped carmine-red seal.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**B 10-16**

Series 1880.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit. Portrait of Webster poor and nose flat. Lathe-work poor. Color of numbers and seal good. On two pieces of paper, with silk threads between, to imitate fibre in genuine. Back of note poor.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**B 2250**

Series 1880.  
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

General appearance good; Treasury numbers closely resemble genuine; large round red seal well executed; portrait of Webster poorly engraved, looks unnatural. Curved line on genuine between words "Series of" and "1880," upper left face, omitted. Numerous errors in "penalty" on back.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**C**

Series 1880.  
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Portrait of Webster. Note thought to be a joint production of the camera and wood engraving. The whole face of the note is so heavy, spotted and blotchy as to at once determine its false character. Numbering poor, lines in number panels scratchy.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**C**

Series 1880.  
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Portrait of Webster. It is reported to be a photographic production, and the Treasury number on those discovered is A5191771. The numbering is poor, the figures being unequal in size and very irregular. The color is fair, but fades very easily like all sun-print photographs. Large red seal. No silk threads.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**C 8**

Series 1880.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair; most noticeable defects color of Treasury numbers, seal and vignette in lower right corner; Treasury numbers irregular in formation and darker blue than genuine. Small scalloped seal brick-red instead of carmine; vignette of Columbus presenting America to Europe, Asia and Africa has blurred appearance; folds of coat on Columbus scarcely distinguishable; skirt of Indian girl, particularly fur border at bottom, which are very plain in genuine, cannot be seen in counterfeit, all being blurred. Lathe-work and portrait of Webster good. Lettering has flat appearance, not standing out boldly as in genuine. Printed on two pieces of paper, between which silk fibre is placed, closely imitating the genuine, but surface is raised over fibre, and may be felt by rubbing the finger over it.

B. K. Bruce, Register.

**D**

Series 1880.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit; general appearance good, but will not bear close examination; lathe-work poor. Portrait of Webster and vignette well done; imprint at top omitted; words "Series of," over 1880, upper left corner, is omitted, also words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," under signatures of B. K. Bruce and A. U. Wyman. Geometrical lathe-work on back poor, green ink can be removed by moistening. Attempt made to imitate fibre paper by printing blue and red lines lengthwise. Large brown spike seal. Several of these counterfeits have check letter D changed to L, and A. U. Wyman to James Gilfillan as Treasurer. No genuine U. S. note has check letter L, as the Government uses only four check letters on U. S. notes: A, B, C, D. Other letters appear on National Bank notes only.



## TENS—Continued

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**A 48**

Series 1901.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A very poor counterfeit. Treasury number 11194281. Paper thin. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, and buffalo in centre.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**A 249**

Series 1901.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit, excepting the slight off-color of red seal, and especially of the large red X with word "Ten" across it. Front and back are printed on separate pieces of thin paper, having coarse silk fibre between and pasted together, which makes the bill stiffer than the genuine; some bills lack the fibre. Delicate lines too heavy. Bill lacks that nice, clean look, with contrast of light work and heavily shaded parts as appear on genuine note. On close examination through a magnifying glass, the engraving of the two lines over the large red X, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGAL TENDER ACTS OF 1862 AND 1863, in the counterfeit appear heavy and letters broken and crooked, while in genuine they are even and clear. The words "Treasurer of the United States" under signature of Ellis H. Roberts, is also a poor piece of work, the capital U in "United" being broken. Below the large words "The United States of America" are horizontal or parallel lines, but such lack the cross lines that should be there, as on the genuine. The same applies also to the background of the portraits. Portraits of Lewis and Clark good, as also is the buffalo. Different numbers appear on different notes. Back of note looks well.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**A 252**

Series 1901.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is apparently printed from photo-mechanical plates on a poor quality of paper, on which a few pen marks have been made in imitation of the silk fibre of the genuine. The green ink on back of note is of a pale color. The portraits of Lewis and Clark are scratchy and indistinct. The coloring of the seal and numbers are of a lighter color than the genuine.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**A 272**

Series 1901.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A dangerous counterfeit. The most noticeable defect is buffalo, centre of note, which has appearance of pen work, but is not. Portrait of Lewis unnatural, but that of Clark very good. Lettering good. Color Treasury numbers and seal good. Printed on two pieces of paper of good quality, with silk threads between, which are coarser than the genuine. Counterfeit has a period between "Washington" and "D. C.," instead of comma.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.  
W. T. Vernon, Register.

**A 461**

Series 1901.  
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A photo-mechanical production on two pieces of rather stiff paper with red and blue silk fibre between. Picture of buffalo and portraits of Clark and Lewis defective and in the masses of shadow lose detail. The denominational design, the seal and numbering are a darker red than the genuine. Back dark blue-green. Deceptive only when handled by persons unfamiliar with money. Texture of paper and color of back will attract attention of an expert.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**B**

Series 1901.  
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is a good lithographic production, with silk thread in imitation of distributed fibre. The most noticeable point of detection is the color of ink, which is a gray-black instead of the brilliant black on genuine. The counterfeit bears Treasury No. A5011299, color of which is good, as is also that of the seal. Lettering of note is well done, but the portraits of Lewis and Clark and the buffalo are scratchy, and do not stand out as clear as in the genuine; also back of Buffalo appears as if sun was shining brightly upon it.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**B 202**

Series 1901.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Dangerous. Lettering very good, lathe-work only fair; portraits of Lewis and Clark at each end of note, while good, have not the life-like appearance of the genuine. In the female figure, right end of note, the "navel" is visible, on the genuine it is not. Color of the Treasury numbers is a brown-red instead of carmine-red, and the figures are not as heavy as the genuine. The lathe-work at first sight is good, but examination will show it is broken. The head of the buffalo appears flat, while in the genuine it is natural shape. The back of the note is good, but off color, having a faded tinge to it. This counterfeit contains silk fibre, but not as plentiful as in the genuine. Note has a wax or shiny appearance.



## TENS—Continued

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.

J. W. Lyons, Register.

**B 251**

Series 1901.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, and Buffalo, centre of note, not good. Lathe-work much broken. Color Treasury numbers and seal darker red than genuine. Back of note darker green than genuine. Paper two pieces put together, with fibre between. Note fully three-eighths of an inch too long.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.

J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C**

Series 1901.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

(Plate number undecipherable.)

A good counterfeit, printed on paper of fair quality, with silk fibre or threads scattered on the surface, front and back. Color of Treasury numbers, also seal, very good. Portraits of Lewis and Clark not as lifelike as on genuine. Buffalo looks as though he were shedding his coat. Color of back good. Photo. process.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.

J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C 3**

Series 1901.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is printed on three pieces of thin paper, between which silk threads have been distributed, from zinc-etched plates, which have been touched up with an engraving tool. The portraits of Lewis and Clarke, and the picture of the buffalo are particularly bad, and should easily lead to the detection of this counterfeit. The seal and large numeral on the face of the note are much too light in color. The numbering is fairly good. The back is poorly printed, the green ink being smeared over the white lettering in many places. This counterfeit should not deceive a person exercising ordinary care.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.

J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C 57 B 52 C 105**

Series 1901.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Fair counterfeit. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, and buffalo in centre of note. Printed on two pieces of paper, between which miscellaneous silk threads are placed. Treasury number and seal off color, and figures in Treasury number larger than genuine. Lathe-work poor. Portraits scratchy. Back of note off color, but general appearance better than face of note.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.

J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C 86**

Series 1901.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Dangerous note; good quality of paper; no silk fibre, nor imitation of it. Seal and numbers excellent and of good color. Buffalo well done. Large red X well done, but bottom part has dark or blurred appearance. Portraits of Lewis and Clark have not life-like appearance of genuine. Shading under large words "United States of America," upper part of note, appears more of a solid black band instead of line work. Back of note not as well done, darker green than genuine; left arm of female figure not well outlined.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.

J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C 195**

Series 1901.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit, printed on bond paper. Fibre poorly imitated by green streaks in white panels. Lathe-work defective. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, also buffalo, deceptive. Color of back of counterfeit a light yellowish green.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.

J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C 376**

Series 1901.

Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A crudely executed note. Buffalo note. Counterfeiter had \$1,000 of this money when arrested at Evansville, Ind. Treasury No. A5619615.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.

W. T. Vernon, Register.

**C 464**

Series 1901.

Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is printed on two pieces of paper, between which long pieces of very fine silk threads have been distributed. General appearance of the note is deceptive, the lathe work and ruling are very crude and broken. Denomination design and seal are of very good color, but the Treasury numbers are very heavy and a lighter color than genuine. Green color of back of note is good, but the lathe work and ruling are crude and broken as on the face of the note. Serial No. 4678111. Portraits of Lewis and Clark.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.

J. W. Lyons, Register.

**D**

Series 1901.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Ordinary counterfeit. Vignette of Buffalo, and portraits of Lewis and Clark, face of note, coarser and not as life-like as in genuine. Treasury serial numbers very bad, figures too large. The plate number is undecipherable. Back of note, the shade of green is very much darker than is found on the genuine. The counterfeits are printed on two pieces of paper pasted together, with a few widely distributed red silk fibres between them.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.

J. W. Lyons, Register.

**D**

Series 1901.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Crude photographs with colored inks and water colors roughly applied to seals, numbers and backs. Printed on two thin pieces of paper, between which a few silk threads have been distributed.



## TENS—Continued.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**D 174**

Series 1901.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit. Buffalo, centre of note, also portraits of Lewis and Clark not life-like as in genuine. Paper thin and contains coarse silk fibre. A period is used between "Washington" and "D. C." on left face of note, instead of a comma.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**D 213**

Series 1901.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is apparently printed from photo-mechanical plates on paper of good quality, between which silk threads have been distributed. The distribution of the silk is very poorly done, in several places it being lumped or massed together. Portraits of Lewis and Clarke poor; Buffalo scratchy. The number of the only specimen so far received is 10485437. Aside from the poor portrait work, the most notable defect is the Treasury number, the figures of which are too large and entirely different in formation from those of the genuine. The seal and large red numeral are well executed and of good color.

## TWENTIES

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**A B C**

Series 6. Dated March 10, 1862.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Good; one of convertible series; in large green figure 20, at top and bottom of figures, small lines or dots extending across the figures very indistinct, while on the genuine they are distinct, uniform and straight. Treasury numbers larger than in genuine. Lathe-work poor, lines cannot be traced. Imprint of bank note company, lower border, irregular.

*The description of this counterfeit will enable anyone to detect the five following counterfeits:*

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**A B C D**

New Series 7. Dated March 10, 1862.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Not good; lathe-work in counters very irregular; lines cannot be traced; vignette in centre coarse. Treasury numbers poor; color of ink bad. Imprint of bank note company, lower portion of note, irregular and defective.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**A B C**

Series 24. Dated March 10, 1862.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Fair; lathe-work in counters poor; lines cannot be traced; vignette in centre coarse. Letters crooked and poorly formed in imprint of bank note company, lower border. Description of Series 6 applies to this.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**A**

Series 15. Dated March 10, 1863.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Fair; engraving and lathe-work fair; counterfeit has convertible back. No genuine convertible notes issued under this act.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**A**

New Series. Dated March 10, 1863.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Not good; easily detected; engraving, printing and numbers very imperfect; lathe-work on back poor.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**A**

New Series 19. Dated March 10, 1863.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Poor; easily detected. Vignette in centre coarsely engraved; lathe-work in counters irregular; lines cannot be traced. Bank note company's imprint poorly done; imperfect lettering.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**A B C D**

Series 1875.  
John C. New, Treasurer.

Fine at first sight, but will not bear close examination; no attempt to imitate lathe-work; portrait of Hamilton excellent, but background lacks fine lines in genuine; shaded with a brush. Fibre paper imitated on back by pasting tissue paper over right panel, covering some material similar to genuine fibre. Ink can be removed by moistening. Produced by pen and ink process. Other check letters than A, B, C, D on these counterfeits also.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**B**

Series 1875.  
James Gilfillan, Treasurer.

An excellent counterfeit by photographic and pen and ink process. Signed James Gilfillan, Treasurer. No genuine notes of this denomination and series were signed by him. Fine imprint at top of genuine, "Engraved and Printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," directly under words "Legal Tender for Twenty Dollars," omitted. Lathe-work and parallel ruling poor and scratchy; inks of this class of counterfeits can be removed by moistening. Portrait of Hamilton.



## TWENTIES—Continued

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**A B C D**

Series 1878.  
James Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Pen and ink work, similar to note described above; same description applicable to both except genuine notes of series of 1878 are signed by James Gilfillan as Treasurer.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**A 7**

Series 1880.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Very dangerous. Printed from engraved plates. The most noticeable defects in the note are in the portrait of Hamilton; the nose, instead of being round on the end, is brought to a sharp point; the chin, instead of being double, as in the genuine, is square; the head, from the back of the hair to the tip of the nose, on the line of the ear, is a fraction of an inch wider than the genuine; the work on the coat gives a flat effect and merges into the background in the lower part of the portrait. In the border the small figures "20" are omitted between the "XX" (thus: X20X). In the octagonal ornament under the word "Washington," centre face of note, the detail is so blurred that the little eight-pointed star forming centre of the ornament does not stand out in relief as in the genuine. The note is printed on paper of a very deceptive character and has the distributed fibre.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
B. K. Bruce, Register.

**A B C D**

Series 1880.  
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Excellent; description of three preceding counterfeit \$20 notes applies to this. These bear large round seal, large spiked seal, and also scalloped seal, all finely executed and of excellent color.

*Other counterfeit notes of this series bear same check letters, and are signed W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and C. N. Jordan, J. N. Huston, Jas. W. Hyatt and E. H. Nebeker, as "Treasurer of the United States."*

*Several of these counterfeits have been seen with series 1880 changed to 1889, also to 1890. No genuine notes of this Act and denomination bear portrait of Hamilton of series of 1889 or of 1890.*

*All genuine \$20 notes bearing portrait, Hamilton, this design, are of series of 1875, 1878 or 1880.*

Act of March 3, 1863.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**D 3**

Series 1880.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Woodcut production. Portrait of Hamilton poor; small scalloped seal, pale pink instead of carmine-red. Counterfeit bears Treasury No. A7145023 in lower left corner, but in upper right it is omitted. Imprint, "Register of the Treasury," and "Treasurer of the United States," under signature, is also omitted. Distributed silk fibre imitated by promiscuous ink lines.

*A second issue has appeared with the omissions mentioned above inserted*

## FIFTIES

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**C**

Series 1. Dated March 10, 1862.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

One of the "convertible" series. An inferior counterfeit. Engraving badly executed. Vignette head of Hamilton defective; the nose of the portrait runs to an unnatural sharp point and there is a peculiar "dish" to the countenance not seen in the genuine. Numbering imperfect.

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.  
Patented June 30, 1857.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**C**

Dated March 10, 1862.  
New Series 1.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

A dangerous counterfeit. Engraving of portrait very good. Buttons on Hamilton's coat not as distinct as on genuine. In lower part of the figure 0 in large counters "50" on each end of note a white line crosses that figure 0; in the counterfeit it does not. On back of note, in border, the small 50's are inclosed in lines—octagonal, but on lower left end of note two of these octagonal forms lap.

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**A B C D**

Series 1. Dated March 10, 1862.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Altered notes. Very dangerous. Made by raising the genuine notes. By error, certain notes 2s and 50s bear the same vignette head of Hamilton. On genuine fifties the vignette head of Hamilton is at the top of the note; on the twos and the raised note, it is at the bottom. The vignette head of Hamilton has often been cut from genuine twos, the back removed and the face neatly cemented over the inferior work of poor counterfeit fifties, which were thus made passable.

Act of March 3, 1863.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.  
Patented June 30, 1857 (on upper left of note).

**A B C D**

Dated March 10, 1863.  
New Series 1.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Dangerous; portrait of Hamilton equal to genuine. On genuine, white lines cross lower portion of 0 in large figures 50 in counters on each end. On counterfeit, do not; buttons on Hamilton's coat indistinct (see description of note below New Series 2).

## FIFTIES—Continued

Act of March 3, 1863.

L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**A C D**

Dated March 10, 1863.

New Series 2.

Patented April 28, 1863 (on upper left of note).

F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

One of the most dangerous counterfeits ever issued. Engraving excellent, numbering good, lathe-work fair. On genuine, back of note, small 50's in border are surrounded by octagons; on counterfeit they are circles. Two of these circles on lower left end are run together, omitting cipher, which makes figures read 550. Description of New Series 1, preceding, applies to this note. Portrait of Hamilton.

Act of March 3, 1863.

John Allison, Register.

**B**

Series 1869.

F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Good; genuine notes printed on fibre paper, counterfeits on plain paper; lathe-work and numbering good. Portrait of Henry Clay. Genuine have flourish between Series of and 1869, upper left corner face, thus:

On the counterfeit it is omitted, thus:



Act of March 3, 1863.

**A B C D**

Series 1875.

A photographic pen and ink note; fair appearance. Moisture applied to ink on any portion of note will remove it, and insures detection at once.

Act of March 3, 1863.

W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**A B C D**

Series 1880.

J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Excellent pen and ink counterfeit. Words "Act of March 3, 1863," over portrait of Benjamin Franklin omitted; also word "Series" over letter N in "United States," Engraved and Printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing," to left of portrait of Franklin; color of seal excellent; parallel silk threads running lengthwise in genuine notes of this series, imitated by drawing fine blue lines and creasing note over lines.

Act of March 3, 1863.

Fount Tillman, Register.

**C 17**

Series 1880.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Dangerous; portrait of Franklin is very clear, except line of mouth and opening of ear, more pronounced. Small scalloped carmine-red seal, closely resembles genuine. Words "Act of March 3, 1863," over portrait of Franklin, also name "Benjamin Franklin," under portrait, the words "Engraved and printed Bureau Engraving and Printing," to left of portrait of Franklin, and word "Series" over letter "N" in "United States," are omitted on face. Penalty for "Counterfeiting" in panel left end back, words "Series of 1880" in panel in right end back and imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.," in centre lower border back, are omitted. Paper of good quality bank note paper, and distributed red and blue silk fibre is cleverly imitated by red and blue ink lines. Other counterfeits are likely to appear, differing in number, seal and check letter, and bearing other signatures.

## ONE HUNDREDS

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.

L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**A B C D**

Series 1. Dated March 10, 1862.

F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Fair; vignette of eagle coarse, feathers of tail indistinct. Treasury numbers larger than on genuine. On back, right of large circles, figures 100 are reversed, and read 001. But few genuine notes of this denomination and issue in circulation.

Act of March 3, 1863.

W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**A B C D**

Series 1880.

J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Dangerous photographic pen and ink counterfeit. Imprint "Engraved and printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing," to left of Portrait of Lincoln, omitted. Lathe-work and parallel ruling indistinct. On back, small lettering in penalty very irregular. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," at bottom, centre of note, missing.



## FIVE HUNDREDS

Act of March 3, 1863.  
John Allison, Register.

**B C D**

Series 1869.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer

One of most dangerous counterfeits in existence. Engraving and workmanship nearly equal to genuine; lathe-work excellent; Treasury numbers fair and color of ink good. Star on right of Treasury number blurred. Portrait of J. Q. Adams excellent, but lobe of ear is indistinct. In counterfeit, button upon coat, nearest lapel, almost square—in genuine, it is round. Vignette of figure Justice finely engraved, except following: As scale is held aloft in left hand, upright holding beam is crooked, and is larger than in genuine—in genuine, upright shows only to lower part of hand, while in counterfeit it shows to second finger from base; white curve in arm is a perfect oval in genuine; in counterfeit it is not. Left foot of vignette, as it extends from garment, presents a clubbed appearance in counterfeit, while toes are short and not one-half length of genuine. Parallel ruling is excellent; note is printed on fibre paper, signed "John Allison, Register," and "F. E. Spinner, Treasurer." Bankers and others should receive these notes with great care, as it is only by comparison with genuine that majority of experts can positively decide as to genuineness of a note of this class. Nearly all of this issue have been retired by Treasury, very few genuine notes now being in circulation. These notes should be received for collection only.

## ONE THOUSANDS

Act of March 3, 1863.  
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

**A B C D**

Dated March 10, 1862, and March 10, 1863.  
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Very dangerous; engraving nearly equal to genuine; a mistake was made in genuine issue under this act, which counterfeiters copied, that of dating notes March 10, 1862, instead of 1863; this error was corrected in a subsequent issue of the genuine. On face of counterfeit lathe-work in the border and on corner is much inferior to genuine. On left end of face, in border, words "Act of March 3, 1863," much coarser. Circles of 1,000 surrounding portrait of Morris much more irregular than in genuine. On counterfeit face of Morris is more front view. On genuine eyes cast more to left. Imprint "American Bank Note Co.," on right end of border, is much narrower than on genuine. These differences were all noted by comparison with a genuine note of same date and check-letter. Very few genuine notes of this denomination and issue are in circulation. Bankers and others are warned to handle these notes with great care.

# Counterfeit Treasury Notes

## ONES

Act of July 14, 1890.  
B. K. Bruce, Register.

**B**

Series 1891.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Engraving all poor. The very small words scarcely decipherable. Portrait of Stanton. Large scalloped carmine seal off color.

Act of July 14, 1890.  
B. K. Bruce, Register.

**B**

Series 1891.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit, on two pieces of paper, with pen lines in imitation of silk fibre. Portrait of Stanton. Small carmine seal.

Act of July 14, 1890.  
Fount Tillman, Register.

**C**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Printed from etched plate; will not deceive ordinary handler of money. Portrait of Stanton. Lathe-work and small lettering badly executed. Has distributed fibre, but of poor quality.

## TWOS

Act of July 14, 1890.  
T. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**A**

Series 1890.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

General appearance good. Most noticeable defect in portrait of McPherson, head being too broad and both eyes too large. Numbering poorly formed and a faded red color. Lathe-work on face good, but on back very poor. Contains the two parallel silk threads, and has large spiked chocolate seal.

Act of July 14, 1890.  
Fount Tillman, Register.

**A**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit. Portrait of McPherson very poor. Small scalloped seal. Printed on two pieces of paper, between which are miscellaneous silk threads.

Act of July 14, 1890.  
T. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**B**

Series 1891.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor; printed from zinc-etched plate. Portrait of McPherson. Plate and notes captured.

Act of July 14, 1890.  
Fount Tillman, Register.

**B 5**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

General appearance excellent, except Treasury numbers, which are more of a browned than bright carmine-red of genuine. Portrait of General McPherson, while fairly well engraved, appears sunk in background. Geometric lathe-work and parallel ruling poorly executed. Red scalloped seal excellent in workmanship and color. Face and back evidently printed on separate pieces of paper and pasted together, with silk threads between, thus imitating genuine fibre paper. Quality of the thread is very poor, paste caused color of thread to spread in paper, giving impression at first that fibre was imitated by pen and ink scratches.

Act of July 14, 1890.  
Fount Tillman, Register.

**B 33**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor; portrait of McPherson too dark and lacks lifelikeness; a white streak runs across iris of each eye. Seal dark red instead of light carmine. Numbers have been photographed on plate, and their dark outlines show beneath red ones; color of numbering too dark red, but otherwise good. Lathe-work on face has indistinct, worn look. Ink lines represent silk fibres.

Act of July 14, 1890.  
T. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**C**

Series 1891.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor; Treasury numbers heavier and a darker blue than genuine. Portrait of McPherson appears much blurred. Paper poor quality, but has distributed silk fibre.



## TWOS—Continued

Act of July 14, 1890.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

C 32-34

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Not a good counterfeit. Printed from photo-etched plates, on soft fibrous paper, into the surface of which a few silk threads have been impressed. Portrait of McPherson lacks life-like appearance; hair and beard has not carefully brushed appearance in genuine. Heavy black lines represent eyebrows; right side of nose obscured by black ink splotch. Lathe-work poor. Small scalloped seal has faded appearance.

Act of July 14, 1890.  
B. K. Bruce, Register.

D 4 B 4

Series 1891.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit will pass the careless handler of money. The most noticeable defect, however, is in the portrait of McPherson, which has a staring look, and the head appears flat, while in genuine it stands out life-like. The seal is a dark red, instead of bright carmine. The Treasury number brick-red, and the parallel ruling underneath very poorly imitated. The lathe-work is also very poorly imitated. The paper is much thinner than the genuine, and the silk fibre is closely imitated by red and blue pen and ink lines.

Act of July 14, 1890.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D 27 B 28

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair; McPherson portrait lacks life-like appearance; many white spots on face. Treasury numbers good. Seal lighter shade than genuine. Paper good quality; distributed fibre imitated with pen and ink lines.

*A second issue of this counterfeit has appeared bearing check-letter B and plate No. 28.*

Act of July 14, 1890.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D 38

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor; portrait of McPherson and small scalloped seal; word "Bearer" in center face, under "America," spelled "Beurer." Distributed silk fibre imitated by red ink pen scratches.

*A second issue of this counterfeit bears check-letter B and plate No. 4.*

*A third issue has appeared bearing signatures J. Fount Tillman, Register, and D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.*

## FIVES

Act of July 14, 1890.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A 12

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Portrait of Thomas miserable. Lettering and lathe-work poor.

Act of July 14, 1890.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

A D

Series 1891.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. Small carmine-red seal. Portrait of General Thomas badly engraved.

*A second issue of this counterfeit bears the signatures of J. Fount Tillman, Register, and D. N. Morgan, Treasurer. Distributed silk fibre imitated by red and blue ink lines.*

Act of July 14, 1890.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic, touched up with pen and brush. Gray background of photography plainly seen. Portrait of General Thomas, small scalloped seal. Distributed fibre imitated with blue and red ink lines. Treasury No. B3776724.

Act of July 14, 1890.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D 20

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor lithographic production, printed on heavy paper, with fibre imitated by ink lines. Bears portrait of Thomas and small scalloped seal. Imprint under signatures inclosed between parallel lines touching top and bottom of letters. A second issue contains silk thread.

## TENS

Act of July 14, 1890.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

B

Series 1890.  
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Poor; large chocolate spike seal; face has moth-eaten appearance; lathe-work very poor; star on epaulette of Gen. Sheridan four-pointed, should be five.

## TENS—Continued

- Act of July 14, 1890.  
Fount Tillman, Register. **A 2** Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.  
Poor counterfeit, printed from woodcut plates of crude workmanship. Portrait of Sheridan. Printed on two pieces of paper, between which silk threads are distributed.
- Act of July 14, 1890.  
Fount Tillman, Register. **B** Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.  
Photographic; in portrait of Sheridan right eye and mustache are hardly visible. Color of Treasury numbers and small scalloped seal maroon, instead of carmine-red.
- Act of July 14, 1890.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **B 2** Series 1891.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.  
Pen and ink counterfeit; portrait of Sheridan. Most noticeable defect in mustache and chin whiskers, which appear smoothly brushed, while in genuine they are straggling and bushy. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," left end face and back, missing; also words "This note is a legal tender," etc., etc., in centre panel back; in their stead is an X; small scalloped carmine-red seal.
- Act of July 14, 1890.  
Fount Tillman, Register. **C** Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.  
Poor counterfeit; photographic; portrait of Sheridan; no attempt to color Treasury numbers, seal or back.
- Act of July 14, 1890.  
Fount Tillman, Register. **C** Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.  
Apparently printed from photo-etched plate, on two pieces of paper, between which silk threads are distributed. So poor, detailed description unnecessary. Small scalloped seal. Portrait of Sheridan.
- Act of July 14, 1890.  
Fount Tillman, Register. **C 18** Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.  
Good; most noticeable defects in portrait of Sheridan, which does not stand out as in genuine; right end of forehead and right cheek in counterfeit a mass of white patches, while in genuine it is dotted lines, called stipple work. Lathe-work in upper left corner, surrounding letter X, very good, also lettering generally on face; lathe-work surrounding figure 10, in upper right corner, not so well done, lines appearing broken and indistinct. Printed on two pieces of paper, between which miscellaneous silk threads are distributed in imitation of fibre.

## TWENTIES

- Act of July 14, 1890.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **A** Series 1890.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.  
Excellent photographic pen and ink counterfeit. Portrait Chief Justice Marshall appears broader than in genuine. Words "Series of 1890," under Treasury numbers, upper right corner, omitted; also imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," left of portrait. Small scalloped carmine-red seal, color closely resembles genuine. Parallel silk threads imitated by creasing and drawing lines over crease lengthwise of note. Notes of this issue and series are likely to appear differing in check-letter and seal.

## ONE HUNDREDS

- Act of March 3, 1863.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **A B C D** Series 1890.  
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.  
Dangerous photographic pen and ink counterfeit. In portrait of Farragut, nose appears longer and upper lip extends outward, while in genuine latter appears drawn in, giving determined expression. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," in border, right end, missing. Lathe-work surrounding large 100 poor; color of large spiked chocolate seal good. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," bottom centre of note, missing.



# Counterfeit Silver Certificates

## ONES

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Roscerans, Register.

**B 2753**

Series 1886.  
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Has washed appearance. Work on face almost perfect. Numbers are in black, should be blue. Large spiked seal is of purple color. Back is of bluish cast in color, and poorly executed. Portrait of Martha Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Roscerans, Register.

**D 1768**

Series 1886.  
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

General appearance fair; color of Treasury numbers good; fine parallel ruling on which Treasury numbers are printed not strictly parallel; bust of Martha Washington has blurred look, white patches appearing on forehead and right side of face. In notch of key in counterfeit is letter T, while in genuine it takes the shape of T. Words "Treasurer of the United States" under signature of James W. Hyatt, badly and irregularly printed. Entire face lighter than genuine. Back is excellent. Counterfeit is shorter than genuine, and has no parallel silk threads. Small round red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
Fount Tillman, Register.

**A 16**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair photo-etched plate bust of Martha Washington, has blurred look. Treasury numbers of good color, but heavier-faced than genuine. Small scalloped carmine red seal good both in color and design. Back has blurred appearance and is a darker green than genuine. This counterfeit is printed on distributed fibre paper, but of a poor quality.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Roscerans, Register.

**D**

Series 1891.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor; portrait of Martha Washington, also entire face of note, has blurred appearance. Bears scalloped seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
B. K. Bruce, Register.

**C 34 D**

Series 1896.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. Small red seal. Treasury number, also seal, blurs when rubbed. Black printing on face very black; all fine lines lost in printing; no silk fibre. *A second issue bears check-letter D 89, and the Treasury number will not blur when rubbed.* Portrait of Martha Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C**

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor etched counterfeit, printed on good paper, but does not contain distributed fibre. Numbering of note poor. Back of note printed upside down. Eagle and small portraits of Lincoln and Grant.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C**

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Note from rough photo-etched plates, and on paper of two thin sheets with ink lines on inside of sheets to imitate threads. Stars over eagle blurred. All lathe-work and portraits indistinct. Back of note dirty green; lathe-work very rough. Eagle and small portraits of Lincoln and Grant.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**D 1601 C 1661**

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit. American eagle and small portraits of Lincoln and Grant indistinct and blurred. The figure "1" and scalloped seal in blue closely resemble soiled genuine notes. Printed on two pieces of paper, with fibre closely imitated with ink scratches. Right end of note bears check-letter C, left end the check-letter resembles a D upside down.

## TWOS

(No check letter.)

Poor; printed from wood-cut; no resemblance to any issue of silver certificates. Has spread eagle on right end, face, and two Indians on left end, one standing, other kneeling. Has square green back, with word "Silver" in white capitals in centre. Very crude; no person should be deceived.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Roscerans, Register.

**A 1865**

Series 1886.  
C. N. Jordan, Treasurer.

Fair; Treasury numbers fairly printed and good color. On upper right the fine parallel ruling lines, where Treasury numbers are printed, are omitted. Portrait of Gen. Hancock coarse. Small seal is pink and paper has a harsh feeling. Note is longer than the genuine.

## TWOS—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
V. S. Rosecrans, Register. **B 1863** Series 1886.  
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.  
Has large round spiked seal, but bright brick red, instead of dark red. Most noticeable defects in portrait of Gen. Hancock; no cross lines in left breast of coat in counterfeit, all lines being parallel. Color of Treasury numbers very dark blue, instead of ultramarine blue in genuine. Figures in numbers vary in size, some larger and others smaller than in genuine. Geometrical lathe-work surrounding large figure 2 in upper right corner well executed. No attempt made to imitate silk threads running lengthwise; some, however, are heavily creased in imitation of silk threads. A second issue of this counterfeit differs only in that it has large chocolate-colored spiked seal, and some notes have the silk threads imitated by red and blue lines.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
V. S. Rosecrans, Register. **C 1857** Series 1886.  
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.  
General appearance very bad; vignette of Gen. Hancock is exceptionally poor, background scratchy. In counter, upper right corner of face, containing figure "2" geometric lathe-work not discernible, while in genuine it is very distinct. Check letter "C," next to vignette of Hancock, indistinct, and is omitted altogether on the right end of note. Lathe-work on back very poor. Words "Bureau of Engraving and Printing," in small panel, lower centre of back, can hardly be deciphered. Small round red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
V. S. Rosecrans, Register. **C 1858** Series 1886.  
C. N. Jordan, Treasurer.  
Dangerous; Treasury numbers clear cut and closely resemble genuine; figures, however, not as heavy as on genuine. Portrait of Gen. Hancock well engraved, also geometrical lathe-work and parallel ruling. In upper left and lower right corner in figure 2 of genuine is engraved in three places word "TWO." A good microscope shows that in ball of 2 letters "OWT" are engraved, but this defect would not be discovered except with powerful glass. Has small round carmine seal. Silk threads running lengthwise of all genuine silver certificates missing, but notes are heavily creased to imitate them. A second issue has appeared with silk threads actually running through paper.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
V. S. Rosecrans, Register. **D** Series 1886.  
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.  
Poor; photographic; large spiked chocolate seal; creased to imitate parallel silk threads. Portrait of Hancock.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
V. S. Rosecrans, Register. **D 2235** Series 1886.  
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.  
Very dangerous; check letter B, plate number 2235; Treasury numbers clear cut and closely resemble genuine. Portrait of Gen. Hancock well engraved, but hair and mustache do not appear brushed as smooth as in genuine; star on right shoulder imperfect. Color of large spiked seal good, but a shade lighter than genuine. In upper left and lower right corner in figure 2 of genuine word "TWO" is engraved in three places. A good microscope shows that in ball of the 2 on counterfeit the letters "OWT" are engraved, but this defect is revealed only by a strong glass. In word "United," in "Treasurer of the United States," under signature of James W. Hyatt, "i" and "t" extend a little below other letters. Top of upper loop of "J" in "James W. Hyatt" is directly under letter "D" in "D. C." in counterfeit; while in genuine it comes between "D" and "C." This point, however, does not apply to counterfeit on B1863 and C1857, also bearing signature of James W. Hyatt. The silk fibre imitated by drawing fine blue lines through the body. Back is exceedingly well executed. A second issue has appeared with two parallel silk threads actually in the paper.

*A third issue has appeared with error of word Two, mentioned above, corrected.*

*A fourth issue has appeared, differing from previous three issues only in that it has small carmine red seal.*

*A fifth issue has appeared, differing from previous four issues only in that it has large spiked chocolate colored seal.*

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
V. S. Rosecrans, Register. **B 14** Series 1891.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.  
Dangerous; portrait of William Windom almost perfect, eyes appear to have a staring look, especially right eye; upper lip appears a little swollen, changing expression of mouth. Color of Treasury numbers and small scalloped seal excellent. These counterfeits all bear even figures in Treasury number, first three being E414, other four figures differing on each note. Contains distributed silk fibre, thicker and darker red and blue than in genuine. Paper not as good as genuine. Later issues have first three figures also changed.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
V. S. Rosecrans, Register. **C 13** Series 1891.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.  
Wood-cut production. Portrait of William Windom, coarsely engraved. Cheeks appear sunken and chin out of proportion. Name of Rosecrans spelled "Roscerans." Register begins with B; Treasurer spelled "Treasurero;" numerous errors appear on back. Small scalloped seal, brick red, instead of carmine red.



## TWOS—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

C 19

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Dangerous. Most distinguishing defect absence of pronounced white circles around pupils of eyes in portrait of William Windom. Roll of lapel of coat left of portrait less clearly depicted than in genuine. Treasury numbers are a trifle brighter in color than in genuine, but figures are not in line, while figure 8 in number "15823091" is much smaller than others. Seal is decided pink instead of bright carmine, blurred in appearance. The shading around head in Windom portrait heavier, and very heavy shading occurs over eyes and under nose and chin. Paper of excellent quality, has silk fibre, but thread appears slightly coarser and red silk darker than in the genuine. Back almost perfect, but geometrical work somewhat blurred, in star around small "2" under large "2" on right, four half round shadings making points are scarcely perceptible in counterfeit, while very prominent in genuine.

*Counterfeits bearing other Treasury numbers than above mentioned are in circulation, numbers being almost perfect and equal in size. Seal also closely resembles genuine in color.*

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

C 41

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photo-wood engraving. Portrait of Windom lacks life-like expression. Lathe-work on both face and back poor. Color of Treasury numbers good. Back much lighter green than genuine. Small scalloped carmine red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B

Series 1896.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair counterfeit. Has a blurred appearance. Numbering poor. Printed on two pieces of paper, with silk fibre between. Portraits of Fuller and Morse on back of note indistinct. Allegorical vignette on front.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
B. K. Bruce, Register.

B 27 C 29

Series 1896.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. Face of note has blurred and scratchy appearance. Treasury number light blue. Paper poor quality and no attempt to imitate silk fibre. Allegorical vignette on front.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D

Series 1896.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Printed from etched plates crudely executed. Small round seal. Back is blue instead of green, paper poor, no attempt to imitate silk fibre. Allegorical vignette on front.

*A second issue has back printed in green.*

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 240

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poorly zinc-etched counterfeit. Small portrait of Washington. Printed on two pieces of paper, with ink lines in imitation of silk fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 478

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit, bearing Treasury number 81,436,281. Paper flimsy, and fibre imitated by ink scratches. Seal, numbers and large numeral not colored. Portrait of Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 568

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit on two pieces of paper with silk threads distributed. Bears No. 93525370. Portrait of Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor photograph. Blue color of seal and numeral 2, left end of note, poorly applied. Back of note very crude. Portrait of Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 117

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer

A deceptive counterfeit, printed on two pieces of paper, with distributed silk fibre, which, however, is thin and twice length of that in genuine. Bears small portrait of Washington. Small lettering on face of note poorly done. Back of note word "Public" is spelled "Purlic."

*A second issue of the counterfeit has appeared printed on fibre paper, also a third issue with check letter changed to D174, paper thin, containing silk fibre.*

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 177

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Fair counterfeit. Portrait of Washington poor. Blue color of seal, Treasury number and large 2 left end of note closely represents the genuine. Paper very thick, with fibres between. On back of note many words are misspelled.

## FIVES

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**A 2023**

Series 1886.  
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

General appearance excellent, color of Treasury numbers and small red round seal good; notch of key in seal is simply a perpendicular line, while in genuine takes the shape of T. Portrait of General Grant, in oval frame, has a scratchy, soiled look—two white patches appear on lower lip, near left corner of mouth; otherwise, engraving and printing very fair. Paper lighter than genuine, and has no parallel silk threads.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**A 2733 C 2733 C 3265 C 2736**

Series 1886.  
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Poor. Vignette of General Grant looks pock-marked. Color of large chocolate spiked seal much larger than genuine. Numbering poor and line work in the number panel is broken. Notes with other plate numbers in circulation, no doubt.

*Counterfeits also in circulation with name of E. H. Nebeker substituted for J. N. Huston.*

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**B 13**

Series 1886.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Good. Small scalloped seal, excellent both in color and execution. Color Treasury numbers also good, but figures irregular. Portrait of General Grant poor, moth-eaten appearance.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**C**

Series 1886.  
J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Fair. Portrait of General Grant poor. Color of Treasury numbers fair. Parallel lines in panel on upper right hand corner containing Treasury number are in choppy waves; in genuine have an almost imperceptible curve. No silk threads running through the note, but imitated by creasing.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**D 2011**

Series 1886.  
James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Fair; numbering good. Portrait of General Grant lacks life-like expression. Stud on shirt front missing. Check letters D in genuine have ending in a scroll crossing perpendicular line, but in counterfeit termination is small loop outside of line. On medallion on back in word "Pluribus," "i" missing. Fibre paper not imitated. Small round red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

Series 1891.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Very poor; printed from woodcut. Portrait of Grant no likeness. Imprints "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" under signatures omitted. Numerous errors appear. Small scalloped carmine seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**A**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor photographic production. No attempt made to color numbers, seal or back. Portrait of Grant. Small scalloped seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**A 14 D 15**

Series 1891.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

The counterfeits are produced by photo-lithography. Portrait of Grant poor.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**A 59**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair, but portrait of Grant very poor. Lathe work much broken. Small scalloped seal, reddish brown instead of carmine. Two pieces of good paper, between which are coarse silk threads.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**B**

Series 1891.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Fair. New design back, small carmine seal. Portrait of General Grant poor. Treasury numbers irregular in size and heavier than genuine.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**B**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor. Printed from woodcut. Portrait of Grant unlike him. Small lettering in border omitted. "Dollars" in border left end back spelled "DDLLARS."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**B**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Printed from etched plate; portrait of Grant, lathe-work and small lettering very poor. Paper of poor quality, but contains distributed fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**B 7**

Series 1891.  
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor. Portrait of Grant very poor. Shirt bosom plain front, while in genuine it is an open front. Treasury numbers heavier faced than genuine and almost black in color,



## FIVES—Continued

instead of ultramarine blue. Color and workmanship of small round carmine seal excellent. Has distributed silk fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**C**

Series 1891.

E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit; printed from woodcut. Portrait of Grant poor. Words "Act of August 4, 1886," "Series of 1891," "Register of the Treasury," and "Treasurer of the United States," under signatures, omitted. Scalloped carmine seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**C 5**

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit, produced by lithography. Portrait of Grant very unlike genuine. Small scalloped carmine red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**C 8**

Series 1891.

E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Fair. Portrait of Grant poor, nose broad and flat. Color of small scalloped seal excellent. Paper fair, imitation of new distinctive distributed fibre paper, fibre imitated in blue and red ink by pen. New design back, poorly executed.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**D]**

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good. Seal and lettering on face and back well executed. Treasury numbers too small and poorly formed, but of good color. Portrait of Grant does not stand out as in genuine, but appears flat. Paper good quality; silk threads imitated by red ink lines.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**D 57**

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair. Portrait of Grant lacks life-like appearance; appears as if right side of face was a mass of scars. Small scalloped seal brownish red instead of carmine red. Distributed fibre missing.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

B. K. Bruce, Register.

**A**

Series 1896.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photo-lithographic. Bears small red seal, poorly colored. Winged figure of woman, "America," standing upon globe, has crude appearance. Back of note has washed appearance. Paper poor, with fibre imitated by blue ink scratches.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**B]**

Series 1895.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good; new design; photo-lithographic production; printed on two pieces of paper with distributed silk fibre between. Most obvious defect is blurred appearance, particularly winged figure of "America," standing upon a globe, holding aloft electric lamp, fed by a ribbon floating in graceful curves to a bursting thunder cloud. In counterfeit part of electric lamp only seen, while in genuine whole lamp visible. Seal is a maroon red instead of carmine. Back is a much lighter shade green than genuine, and lathe-work poorly imitated.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

B. K. Bruce, Register.

**B 30**

Series 1896.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Fairly deceptive note, printed on two pieces of paper, with silk thread between. Face of note has a blurred and flat appearance. Above description also applies to this note.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**C**

Series 1896.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic production; new design; small round seal; will not deceive ordinary handler of money. Back printed upside down. Front allegorical vignette typifying Electricity.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**C**

Series 1896.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair; produced by photography. Treasury No. 9170543. Small scalloped seal. Face grayish brown instead of black; seal tinted red and Treasury number blue; back of note blue gray, colored green, poorly and sparingly applied with brush. Front allegorical vignette typifying Electricity.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**C 22**

Series 1896.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good counterfeit; printed on two pieces of very thin paper, pasted together, with silk threads distributed between, but silk too coarse. Numbering of good color, but much too small; most of shading on face is solid black instead made up of parallel ruled lines. Seal is darker red than genuine. Back better work than face. Front allegorical vignette typifying Electricity.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

J. W. Lyons, Register.

(Cheek letter not visible)

Series 1899.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photographic process note, having appearance of washed note. Portrait of Indian chief "Onepapa." Lathe-work flat and broken. Paper fair quality, but does not contain silk fibre.



## FIVES—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. Lyons, Register.

(Check letter not visible.)

Series 1899.  
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is of the Series of 1899, signed J. W. Lyons, Register, and Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer. Plate number undecipherable. Portrait of Onepapa fairly well done. Seal slightly off color, but out of alignment and poorly spaced. "Series of 1899," over left of note, poor, and the titles under the names of Lyons and Roberts very poorly executed. Lathe work face of note not as good as genuine. Back of note, lathe work poor, but of a good color; paper of a soft texture and thin, with silk fibre imitated by red and blue ink marks.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. Lyons, Register.

A

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photographic counterfeit of poor workmanship. Seal, numbers and numerals crudely colored. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. Lyons, Register.

A 32 B 20

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit. Bears portrait Indian "Onepapa." Most noticeable defect is the portrait, which appears much darker than the genuine, and does not stand out nor has the lifelike appearance of genuine. The color of the seal and numeral "V" and the word "FIVE" over the numeral in the counterfeit is a lighter blue than the genuine. The horizontal stroke in the middle of the stop at the end of the Treasury number, in the counterfeit, is an elongated diamond in shape; in the genuine the stroke is shaped like the upper part of an exclamation point placed horizontally. The lathe-work, except in upper right corner, will not stand investigation. Paper is a fair quality, containing distributed silk fibre.

A second issue of this counterfeit has appeared, differing only in that this new issue bears check letter A and plate No. 32.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. Lyons, Register.

A 161 25

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Portrait of Indian head coarse and blotchy. Lathe-work lines, particularly on back of note, broken into small white dots and dashes. Paper has red ink lines for silk fibre. General appearance of note good.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. Lyons, Register.

A 289 ?

Series 1899.  
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Crude process counterfeit and blurred work. Paper has red and blue ink marks on it. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. Lyons, Register.

A 289 389

Series 1899.  
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeits on two pieces of paper, with fibres between them. Numbers and seal off color. Lathe-work poor. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. Lyons, Register.

A 389

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A zinc-etched production; work poor. Seal and numbering off color. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
T. Vernon, Register.

A 1044

Series 1899.  
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Photo-mechanical production printed on two pieces of paper, no attempt to imitate the other paper. Printing is very heavy and blotchy, lathe work and ruling broken and disconnected. The blue of the "V" and the seal much darker than genuine. The green on back of note pale. Portrait of Onepapa; Treasury No. D21771369; back plate No. 682.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. Lyons, Register.

B

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor lithographic note on heavy paper. Ink lines for silk threads. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. Lyons, Register.

B

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit, but easily detected owing to errors in spelling. Right end face of note, word "Silver," the letter "v" is omitted, also letter "i" in word "Washington." Left end face of note word "Payable" is spelled "Payalle." Also imprint of titles under signatures are misspelled. Printed on two pieces of paper with silk fibre between. Plate number face of note unknown; back plate No. 375. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
W. Lyons, Register.

B 37

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A photo-etched counterfeit on good paper with ink lines for silk threads. It does not have brilliant looking new inks and paper, but like an old bill has the dull black and colored inks and a yellow-white paper. Blue ink too light. On head-gear of Indian a mass of small dots, but not like the genuine, fine white feather work there. Under large words "United States" there is not the band of solid black shading with further shading below it, but all is run together and irregular. In lower left corner "Series of 1899" looks larger and too prominent and is far too dark, looking like white letters in black panel. Back of note has too light a green ink, and all lathe-work there badly broken up.



## FIVES—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**B 48 or 484**

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit, but having washed appearance, will deceive the careless. Portrait of Indian "Onepapa" poor. Color, numbering and seal good. Paper fair quality, with pen and ink lines in imitation of silk fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C**

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photographic note on fair paper, but lacking silk fibre. Color Treasury number, also seal, much lighter than genuine. Portrait Indian "Onepapa" good. Back of note very poor.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C**

Series 1899.  
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A deceptive counterfeit. On two pieces of paper, between which is silk fibre. Seal and Treasury number good both as to color and formation. Back of note has bluish tinge, instead of green, as on genuine. Portrait of Indian.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C 190 or 790**

Series 1899.  
Chas. H. Treat, Register.

Photo-mechanical production, on two pieces of paper, with silk thread distributed between them. Blue seal, Treasury number, and large numeral good. Lathe work on face of note poor, lines being broken. Indian portrait poor. Paper on front has washed-out appearance, but back of note good imitation, as to color, but little attempt has been made to imitate fine lines of lathe and scroll work.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C**

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is made from crude photographs printed on two pieces of paper, between which a few long silk threads have been distributed. Colored inks have been roughly applied to the seals, numbers, and backs of the notes. They should not deceive anyone.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**C 602**

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Dangerous counterfeit and well executed, but on two pieces of paper with silk threads between. Blue seal and large V too light. White oval spaces do not appear in the outer edge of seal. Numbering poorly printed. Counterfeit quarter inch too short and eighth inch too narrow. Portrait of Indian.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**D**

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A very poor counterfeit, bearing Indian head "Onepapa." Lathe-work and small lettering bad. No imitation of fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**D 930**

Series 1899.  
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Portrait of Indian Chief Onepapa; serial number B27140444; a half-tone production which should deceive no one familiar with money. Several thousand of these notes—faces and backs printed separately on thin bond paper—were picked up in the East River, New York City, on September 21, 1907. The plates were found in the box with them.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

**D 209 239**

Series 1899.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit, on fair quality paper containing fibre. Lathe-work and lettering very poor. Portrait of Indian.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.  
W. T. Vernon, Register.

**D 64**

Series 1899.  
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Back plate number shadowy—probably 567; portrait of Onepapa; serial number D15889140. Photo-mechanical production of a deceptive character except as to paper—two pieces pasted together with fibre between—which is stiff. Almost all the fine up-stroke lines in the script lettering on face of note are lost, and in the Indian's feather war bonnet the fine detail of the feathers is wholly missing and there appears simply a blank space between the lower and upper ends of the feathers. General appearance good, back blue-green in tint, and should be instantly detected by anyone familiar with money.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.  
J. W. Lyons, Register.

(Check letter missing)

Series 1899.  
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A deceptive pen and ink counterfeit. No check letter in upper left and lower right face of note. The words, "This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the" in upper border above "United States," are omitted, also "Silver Certificate" in lower border left and right end of note, also the imprint "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" under signatures of J. W. Lyons and Chas. H. Treat. The blue Treasury number of note will blur when the wet thumb is rubbed over it. On back of note the words "Silver Certificate" in upper border are missing, and on genuine note surrounding the numeral "V" in centre of note are three lines of reading matter giving the status of the note, but on counterfeit only one line, and that illegible. Paper of fair quality, fibre cleverly imitated with pen and ink. Portrait of Indian.



## TENS

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

B. K. Bruce, Register.

**A**

Series 1880.

A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit; photographic pen and ink process; paper poor, lacks distributed fibre and parallel silk threads in genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Morris.

Act of March 31, 1878.

B. K. Bruce, Register.

**C**

Series 1880.

A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit; not well executed; words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" missing. Paper thin, yellowish and poor; fibre paper not imitated, and silk threads, which should run lengthwise, missing. Portrait of Robert Morris poor, and his name at lower left corner omitted; numbering fair. Script lettering under United States on back omitted. Large round red seal.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

B. K. Bruce, Register.

**C**

Series 1880.

A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Produced by photographic pen and ink process; exceedingly dangerous. Portrait of Robert Morris fair; imprint of his name left of portrait, is omitted. Imprint of "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" is printed on these certificates, same as on genuine; also script lettering under United States on back. Crane's patent fibre paper imitated by drawing red and blue line lengthwise on back with pen. This is liable to deceive, particularly if note is held up to light, face front. Large round red seal.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

G. W. Scofield, Register.

**D**

Series 1880.

Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink process; paper very thin and poor; all genuine notes of this date and series are printed on fibre paper (Crane's patent), distinctive features of which are two silk threads running lengthwise through paper; this is imitated by drawing two parallel lines. Payable at Washington, D. C. Large round red seal. Portrait of Robert Morris.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

G. W. Scofield, Register.

**D**

Series 1880.

Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit; payable at Washington, D. C. Pink characters on note photographed black and colored by hand in imperfect manner, leaving black underneath easily discernible. Trifle shorter than genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Robert Morris.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

G. W. Scofield, Register.

**D**

Series 1880

Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Very poor; appearance of being printed from wood-cut; is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch shorter than genuine. Geometrical lathe-work poor. Paper, two layers of thin tissue, with silk parallel thread between. Word "all" omitted in "And all public dues, and when so received," and on back, space omitted between words "when so," making them one word. Treasury numbers uneven, have not clear-cut appearance of genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Robert Morris.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**A**

Series 1886.

James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Photo wood engraving, poorly executed. Portrait of Hendricks better than rest of face, but background of portrait represented by dots instead of fine lines. Color of Treasury numbers closely resembles ultramarine blue of genuine; figures not as heavy. Green ink on back much darker than genuine; geometric lathe-work poorly executed. Small round red seal.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**B 721**

Series 1886.

James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Produced by photo pen and ink process. Words "This certifies that there have been deposited in the Treasury," over words "United States," upper centre, omitted. Imprint "Register of the Treasury" under signature of W. S. Rosecrans, and imprint "Treasurer of the United States," under signature of James W. Hyatt, also missing. Portrait of Hendricks well executed. Color of Treasury numbers and large red spiked seal fair. Silk fibre imitated by drawing fine blue lines and by creasing note over lines.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

**A**

Series 1891.

E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor; imprint of Bureau of Engraving and Printing omitted from panel over Treasury number, lower left corner, face. Word "Register" spelled Regist. Color of Treasury numbers faded blue, almost green; numbers too heavy. Back very poor, both in color and workmanship. Distinctive paper of genuine not imitated. Small scalloped carmine seal. Portrait of Hendricks.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

K. Bruce, Register.

**A 16**

Series 1891.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor photographic counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks. Seal a brick-red instead of carmine. Coloring done with brush and pencil.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.

Fount Tillman, Register.

**A 17**

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photo well executed; seal and numbers colored. Back of note a blue print. Portrait of Hendricks.



## TENS—Continued

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A 72

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

This counterfeit will pass the ordinary handler of money. The most noticeable defect is the silver-gray color of the black ink, while the genuine is a jet-black ink. Also the seal on counterfeit is a lighter red than the genuine. The words "Bureau Engraving and Printing" above Treasury number lower left end of note, are missing. The comma after "Washington" and the period between "D" and "C" in "Washington, D. C.," under portrait, are missing. The face of Hendricks on counterfeit is not as full as that on genuine note, and the nose appears larger. The Treasury number on counterfeit is excellent color, but the figures not quite so heavy. Counterfeit is printed on two pieces of paper with silk thread between.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A D

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic. Back and face printed in light brown; genuine, black on face and green on back. Portrait of Hendricks.

Second counterfeit, check letter A on back is blue print, colored green with brush, poorly done.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks. Small scalloped seal. The words "Bureau of Engraving and Printing," above Treasury number, lower left end of note, are missing. In border, right end of note, in inscription "Act of February 28, 1878," the "7" in "1878" is reversed. Color and formation Treasury numbers very good. Contains distributed silk fibre.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
B. K. Bruce, Register.

B 14

Series 1891.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This note is apparently a lithograph, printed on two sheets of tissue paper, between which very coarse red and blue silk fibre has been distributed. The lathe-work in counters on face is crudely executed; lettering in border so blurred as to be illegible; color of ink is reddish brown instead of black; seal is of bright brick red instead of carmine. The back of the note is more deceptive than the face. The number of the back plate is 36. Line "Bureau Engraving and Printing" is so blurred as to be illegible, and all of the ornamental work is so blurred that detail is lost. Portrait of Hendricks.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B 53

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks. Seal a salmon color, instead of carmine. Treasury numbers printed black and recolored blue. Lathe-work very poor.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B 74 B 11

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A dangerous counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks well engraved. Distributed fibre imitated with red and blue lines in some counterfeits, in others silk thread has been placed between the front and back, the counterfeit being printed on two pieces of paper. The seal is well engraved, but a darker red instead of carmine. Figure in Treasury number very good, but parallel ruling underneath broken and indistinct. Lathe-work surrounding "10," also "X" in upper corner very poorly executed. The paper, a soft fibrous tissue, will not stand rubbing.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B C D

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good photographic counterfeit. Portraits of Hendricks and small scalloped carmine-red seal. Gray background of photography, especially seal, shows through red color applied with brush. Distributed fibre imitated by pen and ink lines.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

C 47

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good; printed on two pieces of paper, with distributed silk threads between. Portrait of Hendricks does not stand out in bold relief. Right eye of Hendricks hardly visible. Imprint under signatures blurred and crowded. Shading of letters on face of note heavier than on genuine. Small scalloped seal and entire back excellent.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor; printed from woodcut. Portrait of Hendricks unnatural. Treasury number 9850129.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Lithographic production, liable to deceive the unwary. Portrait of Hendricks has not life-like expression of genuine. Seal, while good, is pale, and Treasury numbers are blurred. Printed on fair quality of paper and contains silk fibre.

Lithographic stone from which above counterfeit was printed was captured, with large quantity of counterfeit notes, all numbered E17,924,635.

## TENS—Continued.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**D 3**

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair. In portrait of Hendricks expression of mouth surly; under lip very thick and protruding; in genuine expression kindly. Treasury numbers a maroon instead of ultramarine blue. Small scalloped carmine seal, excellent in color and formation. Lathe-work on face and back, while good, does not resemble perfect continuous network of lines in genuine. Imprint "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" under signatures poor, letters crowded together. Printed on two pieces of paper, of good quality, pasted together, with distributed silk fibre between.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**D 21**

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit, on paper of fair quality. Portrait of Hendricks. Seal decided pink instead of carmine. Green ink on back darker than genuine.

## TWENTIES

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

G. W. Scofield, Register.

**A B D**

Series 1880.

Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit, payable at Washington, D. C., No. B675114. General appearance of note poor. Paper thin and poor. Portrait of Decatur.

Another counterfeit of this series has signatures B. K. Bruce, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. Word "Register" in "Register of the Treasury," under name "B. K. Bruce," is "Regisier," and letters in word "Treasurer" only partly formed. In "Treasurer of the United States," under Jas. Gilfillan's name, word "Treasurer" is "Troosurer," and letters in "United States" imperfectly formed. On back, lower portion, word "Engraved" is "Engroved," and rest of sentence misspelled, with imperfect lettering on upper portion of back.

Another counterfeit of this series has signature B. K. Bruce, Register, and A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Parallel silk thread imitated by ink lines. Large round red seal.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

G. W. Scofield, Register.

**B**

Series 1880.

Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is a production of the camera, the work being shallow and the black off-color. The large seal and XX's in colors are then surface printed. All numbers believed to be B2774258X. Portrait of Decatur.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

G. W. Scofield, Register.

**C**

Series 1880.

Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit, payable at Washington, D. C. Not good counterfeit. Large round red seal. Portrait of Decatur.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

B. K. Bruce, Register.

**C**

Series 1880.

Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

These counterfeits are an eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine. Paper thick, greasy and stiff; has neither distributed fibre nor parallel silk threads. In panel to left letters "R," "T" and "F" in word "Certificate" are wrong side up. On back "taxes" spelled "tares," and "engraved" is "engravod." Color of seal is brick red; should verge on brown. On all counterfeits seen, only two sets of Treasury numbers have been used, B1467X and B1487415X. Portrait of Decatur.

G. W. Scofield, Register.

**D**

Series 1880.

Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Paper thin and poor quality; silk thread lengthwise of note missing; series omitted. Upper half of back very blue, as if note had been wet and color had run; lower half white, with yellowish tinge. Ink not bright as on genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Manning.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**A**

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A very poor zinc etching; work crude. Paper good, but blue ink lines for silk fibre. Portrait of Manning.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.

J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**A 27**

Series 1891.

D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic. Detected by gray background of photography. Portrait of Daniel Manning. Treasury No. E6621705.



## TWENTIES—Continued

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**B**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Well executed and liable to deceive. Portrait of Manning. Hair top of head and background blend in one, while in genuine they are readily distinguished. Nose appears sharp and pointed, instead of round and broad at end. Figures in Treasury number heavier than genuine, and color a lighter shade blue. Back closely resembles genuine. Distributed silk fibre imitated by red and blue ink lines on back.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**B**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A very poor counterfeit. Portrait of Manning. Small scalloped seal. On two pieces of paper, with silk fibre between. Note bears little resemblance to genuine.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**B 6**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Dangerous counterfeit. Portrait of Manning good, but the left side of face presses against the background. Red and blue fibres imitated by pen and ink lines. Treasury numbers good. Small scalloped seal lighter shade red than the genuine.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**C**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Well executed. Portrait of Daniel Manning. A white line separating left side face from background portrait gives it appearance of being sunk in background instead of standing out in bold relief. Has large eight-scallop seal instead of small twelve-scallop seal. Printed on good paper and contains distributed silk fibre.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**C 5**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit. Portrait of Manning appears flat, and ends of mustache not curled, as in genuine. Paper good quality, containing silk fibre.

## ONE HUNDREDS

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.  
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

**D 1**

Series 1891.  
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A very dangerous counterfeit. Most noticeable defect is in portrait. In genuine, Monroe represented as having pronounced cheek bones, one on left side of face being particularly prominent, while in counterfeit left cheek bone is missing, making face appear narrower than in genuine, and giving counterfeit different expression. In genuine right ear plainly parts hair, which is brushed upward in front and back of ear, while in counterfeit hair hides top of ear, and is not brushed upward. In name "James" under portrait letters "J" and "A" are not uniform with rest of letters, and bottom of "J" has more of upward loop than in genuine. Geometric lathe-work, lettering, numbering and parallel ruling in panel in which Treasury numbers appear are almost equal to genuine, but a critical examination will show parallel lines to be somewhat broken, particularly in lower left border. Treasury numbers are almost perfect, both in color and formation, but the figure 5 in the Treasury number is different, the space within lower loop being oblong, up and down, instead of being round, and space below top line of 5 is too narrow. One of the best points is the top button of waistcoat; this counterfeit top button has lines on it up and down only, and they show well and distinct, while genuine top button alone is cross lined (lines up and down and crosswise also), but these lines are delicate, and by wear, bad printing, dirt, etc., they may thus be wanting or overlooked. Geometrical lathe-work and lettering on back of note to the naked eye appears as good as genuine. Back plate No. 2.

# Counterfeit Gold Certificates

## TWENTIES

Act of July 12, 1882.  
K. Bruce, Register.

**A**

Series 1882.  
James Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Dangerous, for apart from the counters containing figures 20 on face, and portrait of Garfield there is little of the gray of photograph about it. Seal is small and scalloped, having reddish tinge, apparently applied with brush. Numbering is very pronounced and heavier than genuine. Note is one-half inch shorter and one-eighth narrower than genuine. Has two parallel silk threads running through it. Tint on back is light brown instead of orange. Persons handling gold notes must not forget that in this counterfeit they are left to determine its character by its tints rather than by lines in engraving, since it has a photograph of genuine work.

Act of July 12, 1882.  
W. Lyons, Register.

**A 51**

Series 1882.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor photographic counterfeit, crudely executed, with coloring applied to seal and numbers. Portrait of Garfield.

Act of July 12, 1882.  
W. Lyons, Register.

**C**

Series 1882.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is an untinted photograph, and should not deceive the careful handler of money. Portrait of Garfield fair. Treasury No. C2952835.

A second issue bears Treasury No. 588,572, but the red and yellow is poorly applied, and contains distributed silk thread.

Act of July 12, 1882.  
H. Vernon, Register.

**B**

Series of 1906.  
Charles H. Treat, Treasurer.

Photo-etched counterfeit, on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed. Portrait of Washington fairly good. The XX, seal and numbers, more of a lemon color than orange. Lathe work on face of note poor. The words "Act of July 12, 1882," face of note over check letter B, heavy and irregular. The titles Register of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States, under Vernon's and Treat's names, are broken and indistinct. Back of note fair color, but no attempt has been made to imitate the lathe work or other fine details.

Act of July 12, 1882.  
W. Lyons, Register.

**D**

Series 1906.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Crude photographs, with colored inks and water colors roughly applied to the seals, numbers and backs. Fine silk threads distributed between the two thin pieces of paper on which they are printed.

## ONE HUNDREDS

Act of July 12, 1882.  
W. Lyons, Register.

**B 5**

Department Series.  
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit. Bears the Treasury numbers C424363 and C324369, and no doubt has other numbers. The color of these numbers is good, but not the bright ultramarine as the genuine. The portrait of Benton does not stand out in bold relief and life-likeness as does the genuine. The lathe-work surrounding the denomination 100 in upper right of note is flat, broken and has blurred appearance. Lettering on note good, except imprint under signatures of Lyons and Roberts, which is poor. The color of the word "GOLD" on face of note is unlike that on genuine, and the color of the back, instead of the bronze-yellow on the genuine, the counterfeit is a light salmon color. The counterfeit has the silk distributed fibre imitated cleverly with pen and ink scratches, and by holding note between the light and the eyes the absence of silk fibre will be noted. On genuine script line at top of note in the word "deposited" the "i" is distinctly dotted, in counterfeit it is not.

While we speak of the color of the yellow (gold) ink on the gold certificates, being color, etc., it is a fact that the Government so far has been unable to procure an ink that will stand climatic changes, etc.



## Counterfeits of Interest-Bearing Notes and Bonds

**\$10** Compound Interest Treasury Note. Letter C. Act of June 30, 1864—October 15th, 1864. Signed S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Number 198380. Photograph of the brownish color of old fading photographic work. Figure of woman. Vignette of Chase.

**\$50** Compound Interest Treasury Note. Series 1864. Letter C. Date July 15, 1864. Act June 30, 1864. Signed L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. The portrait and vignette of Hamilton a poor quality of work, and the numbers also are poorly done. Plates captured in July, 1866.

**\$50** Compound Interest Treasury Note. Check-letter D. Date, December, 1864. Act June 30, 1864. Signed S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit. Portrait of Hamilton.

**\$50** Compound Interest Treasury Note. Series 1865. Letter D. Date May 15, 1865. Act June 30, 1864. Plates captured July, 1866.

**\$50** Series 1865. Letter C. Date July 15, 1865. Act March 3, 1865. Signed S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Eagle vignette. Interest 7-30, and notes convertible after three years into 5-20 bonds. Plates captured in April, 1866.

**\$100** The words "Compound Interest Treasury Note" appear lengthwise of face of note and printed in big gold letters. The note is Series 1865; check-letter B; date May 15, 1865; act June 30, 1864; payable three years from date; and signed S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. The portrait of Washington and the vignette on the left end of note are both good work, the counterfeit plate having been engraved by Charles H. Smith, as he confessed, while the back of note is a genuine impression or from an electrotpe plate taken from a stolen impression of the genuine plate. The red numbers, however, are off color, and the figures uneven; and the large "U" in "United States" quite touches the outside line of the medallion in the upper left corner of the face of note; and the last "S" in "States" is distant not 1-16 of an inch from the outside line of the right corner medallion, while in genuine it is about 1-8 of an inch.

**\$1000** United States Coupon Bonds. Series of 1861. Acts of July 17, 1861, and August 5, 1861. Mature June 30, 1881 (Sixes of 1881). Portrait of Chase. Exceedingly dangerous counterfeits. Those seen bear only coupons maturing January 1, 1881. On counterfeit, in the \$1000 counter, on nine sections, on each side of portrait of Chase, in the section to the left of the lower half of "1" in "1000," the letter "S" in "State" is entire, while on genuine only the upper half of the "S" is seen. The hair line around portrait on counterfeit shows a break of 1-16 of an inch, but the genuine does not, it is to the right of letter "S" in "Register's." Counterfeit differs from genuine in the mitering of the four corners of the green border. In title "United States of America" in the ruled shade on left side of bottom spur of letter "U" on counterfeit are seven very short lines forming very slight shade under that part of the letter—on genuine are ten lines, each about 1-16 of an inch long and forming a shade of same width as that at the bottom of the letter. Engraved signature at lower right hand of counterfeit and printed in grayish colored ink, is traced over with pen and ink—signature on genuine is written.

**\$1000** 7-30 Bonds. Letter B. Dated June 15, 1865. Act of March 3, 1865. Signed S. B. Coby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Very dangerous counterfeits. Bonds matured and interest ceased. The Treasury Department redeemed many of them from Jay Cooke & Co. before the bonds were discovered to be counterfeit. The Department redeemed \$90,000 of the bogus bonds. Charles H. Smith stated that he engraved the plates.

**\$1000** 5-20 Coupon Bonds of 1862. Consols of 1867. Fourth series; act February 25, 1862; date May 1, 1862. One of the best specimens of counterfeit work that was ever made. It is believed that no printing was ever done from the plates. They were not quite completed when captured on November 21, 1867.



## The Different Methods of Counterfeiting Coin

Coins of all kinds and denominations have been counterfeited. The most dangerous counterfeits are those struck from a die, and are usually imitations of gold coins. Molds of various kinds are extensively used in counterfeiting, but counterfeits so made are much inferior to those made with a die. They have a fine appearance, lettering and milling being sharp and clear, and the ring usually good, in some instances almost perfect fac similes of genuine. They are usually a trifle short weight, however, and the edges or reeding not so sharp and clear as in genuine. Many of these coins are full weight. In counterfeits made from a mold, lettering, milling and reeding are usually poor, weight very defective, the coins lack the sharp and clear-cut appearance of genuine coin. Most counterfeit silver coins in circulation are made from molds, as it is an inexpensive form of counterfeiting. Some fair specimens have been produced in this way, but usually they are much lighter than the genuine, and if of required weight, differ in diameter or thickness.

Various metals are used by counterfeiters, principally platinum, silver, copper, brass, antimony, aluminum, zinc, type metal, lead and their numerous compositions.

Among the most dangerous counterfeits of gold coin are those of a composition of gold, silver and copper. They are a low grade gold, and the acid test shows they lack the fineness of standard gold used by the U. S. mint, which is 900 fine, or 21.19 carats. These counterfeits average from 400 to 800 fine. Platinum counterfeits are dangerous, as the metal used gives required weight, and they are heavily gold-plated. When they have been in circulation for a time the plating wears off, especially on the edges.

The most dangerous counterfeit of silver coin is made of a composition of antimony and lead, the former metal predominating. These counterfeits are of the dollar, have a fine appearance, are heavily silver-plated, with fair ring; some are only slightly below the standard weight. Some pieces among the smaller coins are made of brass, struck from a die, and when heavily plated are fair imitations. They lack required weight, except in a few instances. Counterfeits of type metal, lead and other compositions are much lighter than genuine, those having required weight are much too thick.

Genuine coins of all kinds, for the sake of gain, are tampered with in various ways. These operations are confined almost exclusively to gold coins, which are sweated, plugged and filled.

Sweating is removing a portion of the gold from surface of coin. The process does not interfere with the ring, and as portion removed is generally slight, the coin is left with a very fair appearance, weight only being defective. The principal methods of sweating are the acid bath, filing the edges or reeding, the operator finding a profit in the small quantities of gold removed from numerous pieces. The average reduction in value of coins subjected to these processes is from 1-20 to 1-10.

Plugging is done by boring holes in the coin, extracting the gold, and filling cavity with a cheaper material. The larger coins—double eagles and eagles (\$20 and \$10 pieces)—are used for this purpose. Holes are bored into the coin from the edge or reeding, the gold extracted and cavity filled with a base metal. The small surface of the plugging material, where it shows on the edge of the coin, is covered with gold and reeding retouched with a file or machine. The average loss in value to coins treated in this way is from one-eighth to one-sixth. Coins of this kind are very dangerous, as they are perfect in appearance, the edges only having been tampered with.

Filing is most commonly done by sawing the coin through from the edge or reeding, removing the interior portion, and replacing it with a cheap metal. Coins of all denominations, from quarter eagle to double eagle, are subjected to the process. When platinum is used to replace gold extracted, the coin has same weight as genuine. By this process coins lose four-fifths of their value, as the original surfaces are left only of paper thickness. When edges have been covered with gold and reeding restored, the coin has the appearance of being genuine, having correct size and weight, and a fair ring. Sometimes the covering of gold on edges is so thin that filling can be distinctly seen. When other and less costly filling than platinum is used, coins are of light weight and have a bad ring. If of correct weight they are too thick. Another method of filling is sawing the coin partly in two from edge or reeding on one side, leaving a thin and thick portion. The thin side of the coin is turned back and the gold extracted from centre of thicker portion. The cavity is filled with base metal and sides pressed back into original position and soldered or brazed together. It is difficult to give average loss to coins treated in this manner, as hardly any two seen have same amount of gold taken from them.

For detecting counterfeit coin, compare impress, size, weight, ring and general appearance with genuine coin of same period and coinage. The three tests of *weight, diameter and thickness should be applied, for it is almost impossible for the counterfeiter to comply with these three tests without using genuine metal.* Following we give a complete list and a thorough description of the most dangerous counterfeits known to be in existence, with means of their detection.



# Counterfeit Gold Coin

## DOUBLE EAGLE—\$20.

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1849. Weight of genuine Double Eagle is 516 grains, is 900 fine, and 21.19 carats.

- 1850.—Weighs 360 grains, fineness gold, 571; silver, 85; copper, 344, and 13.22 carats, value \$8.83. Lighter in appearance, and thicker than genuine. Reeding and milling defective.
- 1851.—Weighs 473 grains, or 43 grains light. Color is bad; reeding and milling defective. Portrait of head of Liberty smaller than genuine. Bears no mint mark. Is struck from a die.
- 1878.—Fair counterfeit, made of type metal, gold plated. Weight 372 grains, being 144 grains light.
- 1880.—Composed of type metal, gold plated, and exceedingly light, weighing about 296 grains—220 grains light. Ring defective. Reeding and milling poorly done.
- 1884.—Has a fair appearance; mint mark S. Color not good; diameter larger than genuine. Milling and reeding fair. Several grains lighter than genuine.

## EAGLE—\$10.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine Eagle is 258 grains, 900 fine, and 21.19 carats.

- 1841.—Weighs 236 grains, has O mint mark, and is 22 grains light. Coins struck from this die have fine appearance, main defects in reeding and milling.
- 1847.—Weighs 252 grains, has O mint mark, exceedingly dangerous, only 6 grains lighter and trifle thicker than genuine; reeding and milling slightly defective.
- 1849.—Weighs 228 grains, being 30 grains light, composed of gold, silver and copper. Has fair appearance, but is trifle thicker than genuine.
- 1852.—Composed of gold, copper and brass, weighs 181½ grains, or 76½ grains light. Ring is bad. Reeding and milling defective.
- 1855.—Composed of platinum; weighs 265 grains, or 7 grains heavier than genuine; has a fine appearance. Ring defective, diameter trifle greater than genuine. As these coins are gilded, or gold plated, slight wear removes plating from edges, and exposes platinum, or white metal underneath. Other coins of this date have been seen, weighing more than above described coin.
- 1858.—Very dangerous. Composed of platinum, and heavily gold plated. Milling and reeding fairly executed. Diameter, thickness and weight same as genuine. When coin is worn platinum shows distinctly on edges. Ring excellent.
- 1861.—New counterfeit composed of aluminum, heavily gold plated, weighs 154 grains, or 104 grains light; readily detected by general appearance and extreme lightness.
- 1865.—Dangerous. New Orleans mint letter O. Gold fineness is 494; weight .44 of an ounce, giving value 4.49. Contains small proportion of silver, alloy being entirely copper. Mint at New Orleans not opened at that date.
- 1871.—New counterfeit, weighs 186 grains, or 72 grains light, imperfect ring. Milling and reeding poor. Point of arrow in left claw of eagle touches letter "A" in "America," and olive branch touches letter "U" in word "United." Mint letter S touches right claw of eagle.
- 1875. } These counterfeits composed of aluminum, heavily gold plated; weigh 145 grains,
- 1879. } or 113 grains light. They bear the S mint mark, have good appearance, but are
- 1880. } easily detected owing to light weight.
- 1881. }
- 1883. } Composed of gold, copper and brass. Made in a mold. Impression exceedingly
- 1891. } poor, particularly of reverse. Weighs 197 grains, or 61 grains light. The reeding
- 1893. } and milling very defective.
- 1899. }
- 1882.—Dangerous counterfeit. Composed of gold, silver and brass. Struck from a die. Weighs 192 grains, or 66 grains light. Value about \$3.60. Reeding, milling and ring very good.
- 1882.—Made in a mold of base metal and plated.
- 1891. }
- 1893. } Composed of brass and heavily gold plated. Weighs 134½ grains, or 123½ grains
- 1895. } light. Obverse finely struck. Reeding and milling well executed. Ring good.
- 1904.—Good counterfeit. Light weight. Off color.

## HALF EAGLE—\$5.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine Half Eagle 129 grains, 900 fine, 21.19 carats.

- 1800.—Of old coinage, poor, weighs but 81 grains; genuine of this date weighs 135 grains.
- 1803.—Same description as the above, weighs but 83 grains, being 52 grains light.



- 321.—Larger in diameter, and thicker than genuine. Head of Liberty chin very long; letter "U" in "United States" reversed. 8 grains light, value about one-half.
- 338.—Excellent; weight, 125 grains; fineness, 547; trifle thicker than genuine; milling and reeding imperfect; value, \$2.70.
337. } These counterfeits are made in a mold, and are mainly composed of brass and  
339. } copper. Obverse and reverse extremely poor. Weight is from 75 to 95 grains,  
343. } easily detected.  
344. }
- 344.—Very dangerous, made of platinum, heavily gold plated; diameter, thickness and weight same as genuine. Ring excellent. When worn platinum shows through plating, especially on edges.
- 344.—Very dangerous. Assay gave following results: One-tenth grain light; specific gravity, 15.9; thickness, about like genuine; fineness gold, 805½; silver, 23; value gold, \$4.47, say, \$4.50; resists acid tests almost as well as genuine; reeding faulty, but very fair; color very good, a trifle yellowish.
- 345.—Good; weighs 113 grains, composed of gold, brass and copper. Specific gravity, 12.80; should be 17.20. Valued, upon being assayed at mint, at \$3.30.
- 345.—Dangerous; 780 fine, trifle off color, little thicker than genuine. Composed of gold and brass. Upon being assayed value proved to be \$4.25.
347. } Very dangerous; exact size and weight of genuine. Composed of platinum,  
348. } heavily gold plated. Ring, milling and reeding slightly imperfect.
- 351.—Weighs 125 grains, 4 grains light. Composed of gold, silver and copper; thicker than genuine; reeding and milling defective.
- 353.—Weighs 121 grains, specific gravity 14, fineness 630. Has brassy appearance, reeding and milling imperfect. Assay value, \$3.28.
- 355.—Weighs 122 grains, 7 grains light. Imperfect ring; thicker than the genuine.
- 355.—In all respects similar to preceding, except it weighs 131 grains.
- 356.—Dangerous; weight and thickness almost identical with genuine; diameter trifle greater. Milling and reeding defective.
- 357.—Is 450 fine, trifle thicker than genuine; same appearance as coins of 1851, 1855 and 1858. Assay value, \$3.28.
- 358.—Weighs 115 grains, 14 grains light. Supposed to have been struck from same die as two preceding ones, 1851 and 1855, dates having been changed. Excellent appearance, very good counterfeit, but trifle thicker than genuine.
- 360.—Excellent; S mint mark; weighs 125 grains; 790 fine; has coppery appearance; reeding very good; milling defective; value, \$4.30.
- 361.—Cast in a mold; made in imitation of coinage of Philadelphia mint. Plating thin, weight light, but a well cast piece.
362. } These are dangerous counterfeits; weight and thickness same as genuine. Coin  
369. } struck from a die; general appearance excellent. Composed of platinum, heavily gold plated; diameter trifle greater than genuine. When plating is worn, platinum shows distinctly on edges.
- 372.—Dangerous; diameter larger than genuine; 850 fine, trifle off color; ring defective, reeding imperfect. Value, \$4.43.
375. } Weighs 122 grains, 7 grains light; composed of gold, silver and copper; fineness,  
377. } 600. Good appearance; diameter a little larger than genuine; trifle thicker.
- 380.—Mainly copper, gold plated; good appearance; thicker than genuine; too light. Yields promptly to acid test.
- 381.—Weighs 75 grains; made in a mold. Poor, not likely to deceive.
381. } One of most dangerous counterfeits of this denomination known to be in exist-  
382. } ence. Assay of U. S. Mint shows: Fineness in gold, 798; silver, 38; copper, 153; platinum, 11; value, \$4.48. Specific gravity, 16; should be 17.20. Weight, 128 7-10 grains, about 3-10 of a grain light, which, allowing for abrasion, was within limits of genuine coin. Stained slightly with acid, thicker than genuine. Evidently struck from die prepared from a drop process, most dangerous of all processes in hands of counterfeiters.
- 382.—Made in a mold of base metal and plated.
385. } Imitation of coinage of Philadelphia mint. Said to have been struck in a die;  
386. } good appearance, but light weight.
- 386.—Fair, very light, weighing about 75 grains; bears S mint mark.
- 396.—Fair, made in a mold. Weight about 59 grains. Words "In God we Trust" indistinct.
- 398.—Fair, made in a mold. Weight about 75 grains.
- 399.—Good. Weighs 74½ grains. Made of Babbitt metal, gold plated.
- 400.—Weighs 76 grains. Made in a mold. Not likely to deceive.

### THREE-DOLLAR PIECE—\$3.

Authorized to be coined, Act of February 21, 1853. Weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, 900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1854. Coinage discontinued, Act of September 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$1,619,376.



**COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE-DOLLAR PIECE.**

The coinage of three-dollar pieces has been, as may be noted, quite limited, yet this denomination of gold coin has been considerably counterfeited, the false coin being struck in a die from base metal, and so perfectly executed as to be dangerous. In color this counterfeit is a close imitation of standard gold, and a careful comparison of the general appearance and device of the false piece with that of the genuine coin is necessary to detect the difference between them. Genuine three-dollar pieces are sometimes swedged with fraudulent intent between plates of copper until of the diameter of the half eagle, when, the device and general appearance of the pieces being well preserved, they are placed in rolls among half eagles, and, unless detected, pass for five dollars.

**QUARTER EAGLE—\$2.50.**

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792, and coinage discontinued by Act of September 26, 1890. Weight of genuine Quarter Eagle, 64.5 grains; fineness, 900, and 21.19 carats.

- 1843.—Weighs 40 grains and is  $24\frac{1}{2}$  grains lighter than the genuine.
- 1843.—Weighs 43 grains and is  $21\frac{1}{2}$  grains light.
- 1844.—Weighs 41 grains and is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  grains light.
- 1846.—Weighs 48 grains and is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  grains light.
- 1849.—Weighs 45 grains and is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  grains light.
- 1851.—Dangerous, only about 3 grains light.
- 1852.—Weighs 40 grains, being  $24\frac{1}{2}$  grains light.
- 1852.—Most dangerous counterfeit of this denomination discovered. Contains only 27 cents worth gold; weight and size correct. Cannot be detected by acid test.
- 1853.—A well-made counterfeit, mostly brass, and heavily gold plated.
- 1854.—Weighs 33 grains, being  $31\frac{1}{2}$  grains light.
- 1855.—Is 5 grains light.
- 1856.—Is 26 grains light.
- 1857.—Is 26 grains light.
- 1857.—Dangerous. Is exact weight of genuine, but trifle thicker and larger in diameter.
- 1858. } Composed of brass. Reeding and milling good. Trifle too thick. Lettering fair
- 1860. } on one side, poor on other.
- 1861.—Weighs 42 grains, and is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  grains light.

All above quarter eagles made in mold, composition mostly brass, and heavily plated. Reeding and milling poor, readily detected by light weight.

- 1862.—Composed of platinum; weighs 64 grains, exceedingly dangerous. Heavily gold plated, detected only by observing edge of coin, when plating is worn, shows platinum underneath.

**DOLLARS—LARGE AND SMALL.**

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1849. Weight of genuine Dollar is 25.8 grains, fineness 900, and 21.19 carats.

- 1851.—This counterfeit weighs 17 grains.
- 1852.   "       "       "       14   "
- 1853.   "       "       "       24   "
- 1854.   "       "       "       15   "

Above are small size, made in mold, heavily plated, fair appearance.

- 1856.—This counterfeit weighs 13 grains.   }
- 1857.   "       "       "       14   "       }
- 1858.   "       "       "       18   "       } Composed of silver and plated with gold.
- 1860.   "       "       "       18   "       }
- 1861.   "       "       "       15   "       }

These are composed of brass and bronze, large size, well plated, readily detected; also above small size, by light weight and general appearance.

**SOUVENIR GOLD DOLLAR.**

Authorized by Act of June 28, 1902. Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, 900. These two gold dollars—one Jefferson head and one McKinley head—sold for \$3 each, and were coined for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition or World's Fair, held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. Amount coined in 1902, \$75,080; in 1903, \$175,178. Total coinage, \$250,258.

Authorized by act of April 13, 1904. Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, 900. These gold dollars sold for \$2 each, and were coined for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, held at Portland, Ore. Amount coined in 1904, \$25,028; in 1905, \$35,041. Total coinage, \$60,069.

# Counterfeit Silver Coin

## STANDARD DOLLARS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of standard silver dollar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grains, 900 fine, first coined in 1794. Number of old dollars were counterfeited, composition generally being of German silver and brass, and heavily plated; milling and plating poor.

Bland or standard silver dollar first coined in 1878; fineness, 900; weight in grains,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . All dates of this coin extensively counterfeited; composition generally used being lead, pewter, type metal and iron. Made in a mold, and over 100 grains lighter than genuine; readily detected owing to slippery feeling.

A number of very dangerous counterfeits of this coin have been seen recently, which are nearly full weight, averaging from 380 to 410 grains. Composed of antimony and lead, former metal predominating, heavily silver plated. Made in mold, fine general appearance, almost perfect imitation of genuine. The dates of this coin range from 1878 to present time. When coin becomes worn by use, base metal shows beneath plating. Being a trifle imperfect. We warn our patrons against this dangerous counterfeit.

## HALF DOLLARS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine half dollar of present issue, 192.9 grains; fineness, 900. Weight prior to 1837 was 208 grains; from 1837 to 1853, 206.25 grains; legal tender for ten dollars. Old issues were extensively counterfeited; composition generally used was German silver and brass, heavily plated, had fair appearance. Of the late issue the country has been flooded with counterfeits of various dates. The most dangerous of these have following dates: 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1849, 1857, 1860, 1861, 1871, 1872, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900. These coins are struck from dies, and made from molds. Metals used are brass, lead, pewter and type metal. Most of these coins are lighter than genuine, and have sharp keen ring, as if containing glass; 1841, 1842, 1872, 1876, 1877 are nearly full weight and size, the last mentioned being a trifle thicker than genuine, and composed largely of brass. Have a very fine appearance, but can be readily detected by milling and reeding, and defective lettering of word "Liberty" on shield of Goddess of Liberty. In counterfeits of 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1899, weight, ring and color are equal to genuine, being made of silver. On back shield on breast of eagle imperfect, also words "E Pluribus Unum," letters being irregular, some very indistinct.

The counterfeit of 1898 has the weight, diameter and thickness of genuine coin. Last letter in "Pluribus" and final "m" in "Unum" on reverse of coin imperfect. Two dies have been used in stamping the reverse side of these coins, which is proven by examining position of the stars. On some the star touches the last letter "S" in the word "States," while on others it is some distance from it. On the obverse of coin there appears a dot on the top end of the "1" in date "1898," and the nose of figure has flat appearance. Also the figures in "1898" irregular in one die.

## QUARTER DOLLARS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine quarter dollar of present issue is 96.45 grains; fineness 900. Prior to 1837 was 104 grains; from 1837 to 1853, 103.125 grains; legal tender for ten dollars. This coin has been very extensively counterfeited of various dates, the most dangerous of which are 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1861, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900. Metals generally used, brass, tin, pewter and lead. Made in mold, well plated, calculated to deceive. Reeding and milling usually poor; obverse and reverse not perfect. Counterfeits of this denomination of later date are very inferior, having greasy and slippery feeling, easily detected by any person accustomed to handling money. The counterfeits of 1895 and 1898 have the weight, diameter, thickness and ring of the genuine coin, being made of silver. The most noticeable defect is the words "In God We Trust," on obverse of coin, which on counterfeit touches the milling of the coin, while on the genuine it does not. On reverse the "Q" and "R" in "Quarter" are imperfect, and the stars over the eagle are imperfect. The reeding on the outer edge of coin is very well done on these counterfeits.

## TWENTY CENTS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1875. Coinage discontinued by Act of May 2, 1878. Weight of genuine twenty-cent piece, 77.16; fineness, 900; legal tender for one dollar. Few counterfeits in circulation; very poor and easily detected.

## DIMES.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine dime, 38.58 grains; fineness, 900. Weight prior to 1837, 41.7 grains; from 1837 to 1854, 41.25 grains.



Legal tender for ten dollars. Counterfeits very numerous. Metals used, brass, pewter and lead. General appearance very poor.

HALF DIMES.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine half dime, 19.29 grains; fineness, 900; weight prior to 1837, 20.8 grains; from 1837 to 1853, 20.625 grains; legal tender for five dollars. A few counterfeits of these old dates, exceedingly poor and readily detected.

THREE CENTS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1851. Coinage discontinued by Act of February 12, 1873. Weight of genuine three-cent piece, 11.52 grains; fineness, 900. Legal tender for five dollars. A number of counterfeits of this coin have been seen, fair imitation of genuine, well plated, calculated to deceive.

Silver coins of smaller denominations than \$1, if not mutilated, so as to be unfit for circulation, may be presented in sums of \$20 or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer, or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States for redemption in lawful money.

*Refuse mutilated Silver and Minor Coins, as there is no provision for their redemption.*

FIVE CENTS—NICKEL.

Authorized to be coined by Act of May 16, 1866. This coin has been extensively counterfeited, particularly date of 1875, dangerous counterfeit. Struck from a die, and made of same metal as used by mint. Lettering in words "United States" imperfect, also stars surrounding figure "5." Other counterfeits are very poor, composed of lead and pewter, and made in mold.

THREE CENTS—NICKEL.

Numerous counterfeits of this coin circulated. Made in mold, very poor, easily detected.

CENT—COPPER-NICKEL AND BRONZE.

These coins have been counterfeited to small extent, principally to fill cabinets of numismatics, particularly old dates. Good counterfeits of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1897 in circulation. Genuine cent is 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. zinc and tin, while counterfeit is all copper, hence darker bronze than genuine.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Denomina- tions.	Coinage com- menced	Amount coined from 1793 to Dec. 31, 1905.	Standard weight, grains.	Weight prior to 1834 grains.	Abrasion allowed, in grains.	Least cur- rent weight in grains.	Unless artifi- cially reduced, should continue current.
Double eagle..	1849	\$1,986,797,180	516.	...	2.58	513.42	50 years.
Eagle.....	1796	403,701,990	258.	270.	1.29	256.71	35 years.
Half eagle....	1854	313,537,805	129.	135.	0.64	128.36	20 years.
Three dollars..	1795	1,619,376	77.4	...	0.38	77.02	...
Quarter eagle..	1850	31,570,135	64.5	67.5	0.32	64.18	15 years.
Dollar.....	1795	*20,354,524	25.8	...	0.13	25.67	...

All gold coins of the United States are worth their face value in pure gold. The alloy is never reckoned.

\* Includes \$250,258 coined in 1902 and 1903 for Louisiana Purchase Exposition and \$60,009 coined in 1904 and 1905 for Lewis and Clarke Exposition.

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Denominations.	Coinage com- menced.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined from 1793 to Dec. 31, 1905.	Standard weight, grains.	Amount for which a legal tender.
Standard dollars.....	1878	...	\$570,272,610.00	412.5	Unlimited.
Trade dollars.....	1873	1883	35,965,924.00	420.	Not a legal tender.
Dollars .....	1794	1873	8,031,238.00	412.5	Unlimited.
Half dollars.....	1794	...	168,560,056.50	192.9	Ten dollars.
Lafayette dollars.....	1899	1899	50,000.00	412.5	...
Columbian half dollars....	1892	1893	2,501,052.50	192.9	Ten dollars.
Columbian quarter dollars.	1893	1893	10,005.75	96.45	Ten dollars.
Quarter dollars.....	1796	...	83,747,530.25	96.45	Ten dollars.
Twenty cents.....	1875	1878	271,000.00	77.16	Five dollars.
Dimes.....	1796	...	52,473,923.60	38.53	Ten dollars.
Half dimes.....	1795	1873	4,880,219.40	19.29	Five dollars.
Three cents.....	1851	1873	1,282,087.20	11.52	Five dollars.

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Denomina- tions.	Coinage com- menced.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined from 1793 to Dec. 31, 1905.	Standard weight, grains.	Allowance for abrasion.	Amount for which a legal tender.	Deviation allowed in coinage, in grains.
Five cents.....	1866	...	\$27,597,838.20	77.16	No allowance for abrasion.	25 cents.	3
Three cents.....	1865	1889	941,349.48	30.		25 cents.	4
Two cents.....	1864	1872	912,020.00	96.		25 cents.	4
Cents.....	1793	...	18,917,264.94	48.		25 cents.	4
Half cents.....	1793	1857	39,926.11	...		Not a legal tender.	...

Comparison of Expressing the Fineness of Gold in Thousandths, and in Carats.\*

0	Fine ..12.00	Carats	630	Fine....15.04	Carats	760	Fine....18.08	Carats	890	Fine...21.11	Carats
0	Fine ..12.08	Carats	640	Fine....15.11	Carats	770	Fine....18.15	Carats	900	Fine...21.19	Carats
0	Fine ..12.15	Carats	650	Fine....15.19	Carats	780	Fine....18.23	Carats	910	Fine...21.27	Carats
0	Fine ..12.23	Carats	660	Fine....15.27	Carats	790	Fine....18.31	Carats	920	Fine...22.02	Carats
0	Fine ..12.31	Carats	670	Fine....16.03	Carats	800	Fine....19.07	Carats	930	Fine...22.10	Carats
0	Fine ..13.07	Carats	680	Fine....16.10	Carats	810	Fine....19.14	Carats	940	Fine...22.18	Carats
0	Fine ..13.14	Carats	690	Fine....16.18	Carats	820	Fine....19.22	Carats	950	Fine...22.25	Carats
0	Fine ..13.22	Carats	700	Fine....16.25	Carats	830	Fine....19.29	Carats	960	Fine...23.01	Carats
0	Fine ..13.29	Carats	710	Fine....17.01	Carats	840	Fine....20.05	Carats	970	Fine...23.09	Carats
0	Fine ..14.05	Carats	720	Fine....17.09	Carats	850	Fine....20.13	Carats	980	Fine...23.17	Carats
0	Fine ..14.13	Carats	730	Fine....17.17	Carats	860	Fine....20.20	Carats	990	Fine...23.24	Carats
0	Fine ..14.20	Carats	740	Fine....17.24	Carats	870	Fine....20.28	Carats	1000	Fine...24.00	Carats
0	Fine ..14.28	Carats	750	Fine....18.00	Carats	880	Fine....21.04	Carats			

\* The Carat is subdivided into thirty-two parts, and the fractions above are thirty-seconds, thus: 520 = 12 15-32 carats.

Value in U. S. Money of One Ounce Troy of Gold, at Different Degrees of Fineness.

0	Fine....	\$10.33.6	630	Fine.....	\$13.02.3	760	Fine.....	\$15.71.1	890	Fine.....	\$18.39.8
0	Fine....	10.54.3	640	Fine.....	13.23.	770	Fine.....	15.91.7	900	Fine.....	18.60.5
0	Fine....	10.74.9	650	Fine.....	13.43.7	780	Fine.....	16.12.4	910	Fine.....	18.81.1
0	Fine....	10.95.6	660	Fine.....	13.64.3	790	Fine.....	16.33.1	920	Fine.....	19.01.8
0	Fine....	11.16.3	670	Fine.....	13.85.	800	Fine.....	16.53.7	930	Fine.....	19.22.5
0	Fine....	11.36.9	680	Fine.....	14.05.7	810	Fine.....	16.74.4	940	Fine.....	19.43.1
0	Fine....	11.57.6	690	Fine.....	14.26.3	820	Fine.....	16.95.1	950	Fine.....	19.63.8
0	Fine....	11.78.3	700	Fine.....	14.47.	830	Fine.....	17.15.8	960	Fine.....	19.84.5
0	Fine....	11.99.	710	Fine.....	14.67.7	840	Fine.....	17.36.4	970	Fine.....	20.05.2
0	Fine....	12.19.6	720	Fine.....	14.88.4	850	Fine.....	17.57.1	980	Fine.....	20.25.8
0	Fine....	12.40.3	730	Fine.....	15.09.	860	Fine.....	17.77.8	990	Fine.....	20.46.5
0	Fine....	12.61.	740	Fine.....	15.29.7	870	Fine.....	17.98.4	1000	Fine.....	20.67.2
0	Fine....	12.81.7	750	Fine.....	15.50.4	880	Fine.....	18.19.1			

N. B.—When there is an intermediate degree of fineness, a short calculation is necessary. For every one-thousandth, add 2.07 cents per ounce for gold. Thus, one ounce of gold at 992 fine—\$20.50.6.

The following is a test for determining whether a coin is good or bad. Use liquids near edge of suspected coin as possible, as that is part most worn. A drop of preparation will have no effect on genuine coin, while it can be plainly seen on the counterfeit. Heavily plated coins should be scraped slightly before using.

TEST FOR GOLD.

Strong Nitric Acid, 6½ drachms.  
Muriatic Acid, ¼ drachm, or 15 drops.  
Water, 5 drachms.

TEST FOR SILVER.

24 grains Nitrate of Silver.  
30 drops Nitric Acid.  
1 ounce Water.

The above tests should conform with *Diameter*, *Thickness* and *Weight*, tests used Mint.



# Current Values of Foreign Gold, Silver, and Bank Notes— Monthly (subject to fluctuations)

ESTABLISHED 1878

CORRESPONDENTS  
IN ALL PARTS OF  
THE GLOBE

## J. LEHRENKRAUSS & SONS

Foreign Bankers and Money Brokers

379 Fulton St., Oppo. Boro. Hall  
and Subway Station Brooklyn-New York

CABLE PAYMENTS

DRAFTS

FOREIGN MONEY

LETTERS OF CREDIT

...Official Steamship Ticket Agents for Practically all Important Ocean Lines...

### UNITED STATES.

GOLD.	
California Quintuple Eagle	\$70-100
Double Eagle	20 00
Eagle	10 00
Half Eagle	5 00
Quarter Eagle	2 50
Three Dollars	3 50
One Dollar	1 70

SILVER.	
Subsidiary mutilated Silver, per oz....nominal	\$0 50
Standard Silver Dollars.	par.
Trade Dollars....nominal	60
Half Dollar	50
Quarter Dollar	25
Twenty Cents	20
Dime	10
Half Dime	05
Three Cents	03
Lafayette Dollars	\$2 00

### AUSTRIA.

GOLD.	
Quadruple Ducat	\$8 80
One Ducat	2 20
4 Florins (10 Francs)	1 92
3 Florins (20 Francs)	3 35
20 Korona	4 00
10 Korona	3 00

SILVER.	
Specie Dollar	\$0 60
One Florin	27
One Korona	19

BANK NOTES.	
1000 Korona	Nominal \$203 00
100 Korona	20 30
50 Korona	10 15
20 Korona	4 06
10 Korona	2 03

### BELGIUM.

Gold and Silver same as France.	
NOTES.	
20 Francs	\$3 80
50 Francs	9 50
100 Francs	19 00
500 Francs	95 00
1000 Francs	190 00

### BRAZIL.

GOLD.	
20 Milreis	10 80
10 Milreis	5 40
SILVER.	
2 Milreis	Nominal \$0 40
Milreis	20
500 Reis	10
BANK NOTES.	
1000 Reis	Nominal \$0 25

### BRITISH COLONIES.

GOLD.	
Newfoundland, \$2.....	\$1 95
BANK NOTES.	
Australian, £1.....	\$4 50
\$5.00, British Guinea ..	4 75
New Zealand, £1.....	4 50
New Zealand, £5.....	22 50
New Zealand, £10.....	45 00
South Africa, £1.....	4 60
Jamaica, £1.....	4 60
Barbados, \$5.....	4 75
Trinidad, \$5.....	4 75

### CANADA.

Bank Notes	99-99½
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SILVER.	
Canada, 50 cents.....	\$0 48
Canada, 25 cents.....	24
Canada, 20 cents.....	19
Canada, 10 cents.....	09
Canada, 5 cents.....	04
In lots at 98½c. per Dollar.	

### CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

GOLD.	
Doubloon	\$15 50
Half Doubloon	7 75
Pistole	3 87
Half Pistole	1 90
One-Fourth Pistole.....	95
Four Escudos	7 75

SILVER.	
Eight Reals.....Nominal	\$0 40
Four Reals.....Nominal	20
Two Reals.....Nominal	05
One Real.....Nominal	03

### Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador.

SILVER.	
Peso	\$0 40
and divisions.	

### Ecuador.

Sucre	\$0 40
and divisions.	

### CHILI.

GOLD.	
Doubloon	\$15 50
Pistole	3 87
Escudo (5 Pesos).....	1 80
Doubloon (10 Pesos)....	3 60
Condor (20 Pesos).....	7 20

SILVER.	
Peso	\$0 40
an divisions.	

BANK NOTES.	
1 Peso	\$0 30

### CHINA—HONG KONG.

BANK NOTES.	
\$5	\$2 25

### ENGLAND.

GOLD.	
Five Sovereigns	\$24 30
One Sovereign	4 86
Half Sovereign	2 43
One Guinea	6 00
Half Guinea	3 00

SILVER.	
Crown	\$1 20
Half Crown	60
Two Shillings, or 1 Florin	48
One Shilling	24
Sixpence	12
Four Pence	08
Three Pence	05
Two Pence	04
Per £	4 82
In lots, \$4.82 per £.	

BANK NOTES.	
£1	\$4 86
£5	24 80

£10	48 60
£20	97 20
£50	243 00
£100	486 00
£200	970 00
£300	1458 00

### COLOMBIA.

Bank Notes	Worthless
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#### GOLD.

Double Condor	\$19 15
Condor	9 55

#### SILVER.

Peso	\$0 40
------	--------

and divisions.

### COSTA RICA.

#### GOLD.

10 Pesos	\$8 80
5 Pesos	4 15
2 Pesos	1 66
1 Peso	88
Doubloon	14 11
½ Doubloon	7 05
¼ Doubloon	3 52
⅛ Doubloon	1 76
1/16 Doubloon	88
20 Colons	9 20
10 Colons	4 65
5 Colons	2 37
2 Colons	93

### FINLAND.

#### GOLD.

20 Markkaa	\$2 84
10 Markkaa	1 92

#### SILVER.

2 Markkaa	\$0 26
1 Markkaa	18
50 Penni	06
25 Penni	03

#### BANK NOTES.

1000 Markkaa	\$190 00
500 Markkaa	95 00
100 Markkaa	19 00
50 Markkaa	9 50
20 Markkaa	3 80
10 Markkaa	1 90
5 Markkaa	95

### FRANCE.

#### GOLD.

100 Franc Piece	\$19 25
Louis d'Or	4 50
Five Francs	96
Ten Francs	1 92
Twenty Francs	3 86

#### SILVER.

Five Francs	\$0 95
Two Francs	36
One Franc	18
Half Franc, 50 Centimes	09
Twenty Centimes	03

#### BANK NOTES.

50 Francs	\$9 02
100 Francs	19 25
500 Francs	96 25
1000 Francs	192 50







# Stolen United States Bonds

Registered Bonds of the following Acts, numbers and denominations are caveated upon the books of the Treasury Department at this date (Dec. 1st, 1907), viz.:

## ACT OF JUNE 7, 1836.

Spanish Indemnity Certificate \$189.70—No. 614.  
\$1062.44—No. 1124.

## ACT OF JANUARY 28, 1847.

\$200 each—1620 1710 2132 2270 2271 2455.  
300 each—1257 1697 1698 1699.  
500 each—2987 3085.  
1000 each—7422 7598 7599 8430.  
5000 each—3044.

## ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

\$1000 each—43 44 2749 5221 6125.  
5000 each—2280.

## ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861, "OREGON WAR."

\$50 each—270.  
100 each—276 682.  
500 each—1089.

## ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

\$50 each—1267.  
100 each—30 31 888 5928 5930 6451.  
500 each—933 1394 1867 4303.  
1000 each—2463 2533 6833 6861 8081 8713 9102  
11429 18114 20341 23670 26541 26542  
26543 26544 29278 29413 29414 30259  
30260 36901.  
\$5000 each—6195 8438 8761 10860.  
10000 each—9276 to 9279 inclusive and 9282 to  
9295 11138 11452 12800.

## ACT OF JULY 17, 1861, CONTINUED AT 3½%.

\$100 each—14457 16232.  
500 each—10472 10915.  
1000 each—50879 50880 54259 54260 54261 54262  
54545 54546 54547.  
5000 each—17254.  
10000 each—35208.

## ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

\$50 each—1177.  
100 each—1299 1749 1750 2787 3547 3549 4627  
4931 5021 5168 5169 5170 6029 6030 6663  
6663 7527 7528 8397 9500 14113 14114  
14201.  
500 each—375 1273 3460 4323 7636 7921 8051  
8430.  
1000 each—2633 2634 3310 5893 9023 to 9028  
inclusive 12110 12111 14243 20320 to 20327  
inclusive 20377 20378 23429 23430 23431  
23559 23560 24150 26490 26491 26492 26493  
27666 27780 27781 27782 32721 32832  
33192 33324 34814 34815 37910.  
5000 each—323 1635 3796 9587.  
10000 each—318 12813.

## ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.

\$50 each—99.  
100 each—3460.  
500 each—388 389.  
1000 each—234 235 236 3066 9541 9542 9543  
9544 10185 10896.  
10000 each—4605 4606.

## ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864—10-40's.

\$50 each—960.  
100 each—1582 to 1585 inclusive 7405 8977  
8978 10794 10795 10796.  
500 each—5834.  
1000 each—1785 2493 13247 13248 16109.  
5000 each—6329 7696 7697.  
10000 each—8744 to 8763 inclusive 11658 18903  
to 18942 inclusive.

## CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 1869's.

\$1000 each—2837.

## CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 1868's.

\$1000 each—959.  
5000 each—310.

## CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD 1867's.

\$1000 each—532.

## UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD 1868's.

\$5000 each—1465.  
10000 each—1864.

## ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

\$100 each—1502 1503 1504.  
500 each—709 1699.  
1000 each—4143 4144 7813 7814 7815 7816 8801  
10450.  
5000 each—2275.

## ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

\$100 each—389 390 2405 2406 4738.  
500 each—839 871 2998 3719.  
1000 each—645 646 798 2544 3579 7842 7843  
13836 13837.

## ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.

\$50 each—1211 1212 1242 1244 1245 1246.  
100 each—946 1008 2383 2384 2385 2619 12229  
12231 13767 13768 13769 13774 14256 14288  
15604 15605 15692 15693 15694.  
500 each—1905 1906 1985 2047 7013 8597 8598  
8646.  
1000 each—1293 3489 6331 14372 16331 16332  
16959 16960 17004 17005 18878 18879 18880  
20033 22436 to 22449 inclusive 25234 25235  
28157 28158 30517 30690 31021 31303 31304  
36717.  
5000 each—461 2667 2668 4987.

## ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

\$50 each—353 2444 2654.  
100 each—588 589 590 591 1445 2751 2752 2753  
2776 2777 3528 6687 7323 7324 8392 8393  
14722 14723 15391 16069 16071 20801 22261  
22262 22263 22264.  
500 each—999 1968 1982 3515 3964 4914 5162  
5347 6255 6256 6257 6258 7102 8203 8255  
9446 9788 10854.  
1000 each—3357 3358 5959 11103 11104 11105  
11624 11646 11654 12208 12211 12214 12215  
12506 12689 12690 12691 14316 to 14325  
inclusive 16413 18937 18938 23830 23831  
23832 23833 30748 33463 36642 42500.  
5000 each—182 503 12236.

## ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868, CONSOLS.

\$500 each—355 1291 1313 1518 1527 1748.  
1000 each—1062 1287 1288 2828 4772 4777 4846  
4847 5558 5561 5868.  
5000 each—1280 1299.  
10000 each—204 206 207 208 209 225.

## ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN.

\$100 each—792 6727.  
500 each—4203.  
1000 each—871 3248 4711 4712 17880 17881.  
5000 each—12194.  
10000 each—13486 to 13495 inc. 18038 18081.  
50000 each—165 166 643 644 645 646 737 738.

## ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN CON- TINUED AT 3½%.

\$100 each—8010 8011 8587.  
500 each—3846 4074 5602.  
1000 each—17434.

## ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4½% FUNDED LOAN.

\$50 each—144 2235.  
100 each—2566 2567 2573 2574 5883 13657  
14383 14389 14390 14548 14549 16828 17244



## STOLEN UNITED STATES BONDS—Continued

17591 17592 18051 18052 18053 18054 21351  
23466 23467 28078 32887 32888 33349.

500 each—319 680 3462 3585 3586 4846 6823  
7283 7392 7460 7728 8079 8301 11510 11597.

1000 each—3976 3977 3978 5566 14327 16834  
19820 19821 21161 22792.

5000 each—9733.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4% FUNDED LOAN.

\$50 each—1147 2148 3041 3074 3123 3681 4611  
6506 8575 9636 9709 10729 11140 11189  
11581 12714 14296 15645 16092 16257  
16281 17617 20164 20283 20292 22222 22860  
23468 25892 26754 28317 28546 29164  
32529 33015.

100 each—330 331 2432 2562 2924 2925 3211 4542  
4543 4557 7869 to 7872 inclusive 8868 8869  
8870 8871 10058 10060 10820 10821  
10822 10823 12473 12474 12475 12476  
13624 13625 14260 14439 14649 14789  
14790 16036 16344 16345 16512 16513 16514  
21438 21554 22374 23125 25147 25148 25280  
25973 26331 26786 28507 28508 28509 28510  
28967 33396 33397 35697 35766 35767 35768  
35769 37515 39683 39684 40162 to 40166  
inclusive 40729 40730 40731 40732 41010  
41011 42283 43485 43486 43487 44769 44803  
to 44807 inclusive 45369 45370 45372 45373  
45606 46241 47857 48610 48611 48612 50571  
50572 52442 54297 54482 54685 55115 55116  
58273 58274 58558 to 58561 inclusive 58850  
60272 63202 63944 63945 65662 71011 to  
71018 inclusive 73360 73361 73362 74349  
77898 78183 80016 80859 80860 83867  
83868 83869 83870 86626 86627  
86628 89187 89188 89336 89337  
89338 90341 90342 91288 93293 93425  
93426 94560 94708 97882 97883 98903 98904  
98905 99044 99045 99046 99047 100770  
101010 101241 101242 101243 101244 104256  
104635 104636 105255 105621 105791 105792  
106935 106936 107099 107190 107192 107193  
110208 111415 116666 116667 117355 118276  
118283 120636 120759 122086 122256  
122257 122290 122291 122292 122293 124516  
124517 124518 125009 125010 125011 126322  
126432 126433 130607 131488 131592  
131593 136842 137203 137206 137207  
137208 137209 139067 139068 139069  
139070 139173 139174 139175 139176  
140470 141198 141406 141694 143766  
144647 144648 144735 144739 149680 149681  
151069 155905 155906 155907 157028 157029  
159221 159222 159503 159504 160210 160211  
163597 163598 163616 163718 164443 164444  
166319 166320 166321 167627 168792 177933  
179445 182268 185502 185820 185821 187543  
189689 189690 189691 190030 191136 192282  
193485 193486 193487 193488 197063 197064  
197065 197066 198375 198376 198709.

\$500 each—2114 2871 2872 3988 6619 7252 7949  
8286 8600 10871 11343 12927 12959 13249  
13479 13700 13827 14261 14268 14284  
16740 16741 16826 16827 16828  
16829 17253 18810 18811 19339  
19959 20743 22125 22559 23016 23464  
23734 24270 25071 26128 26656 26985 27444  
29302 30236 32572 34285 34897 36028 36072  
36156 36241 37450 37484 38076 39008  
40142 41099 41633 41639 41640 41641 41642  
41825 42741 42846 43893 45716 51641  
53224 53466 to 53473 inclusive 54623 57413  
57465 58001 61041 61511 61512 63320 63413  
63414 63769 66063 66308 68426 69094 69168  
to 69179 inclusive 70217 72510 to 72515 in-  
clusive 72543 73197 16390 80815 82794  
83164 85933 89480 89895.

1000 each—632 1907 to 1912 inclusive 6092  
6093 6094 9104 10663 10664 11457  
13646 13832 14275 14276 14277  
14278 15809 16506 16795 21147 21353  
22099 22259 24487 24923 24924 24925 25094  
25095 25096 25097 25098 25099 26403  
29800 29801 29802 29821 to 29834 inclusive  
33561 35293 36358 38331 41157 42465 42695  
43595 44578 45032 45061 47563 51529 52357  
52858 52859 55592 55594 56520 60980 62758

62759 62760 66628 67010 68519 68520 68830  
69048 69049 72420 72421 73184 77072 77073  
77074 77463 78575 81567 81670 81671 81954  
81955 81956 81957 85006 87000 90433 to  
90441 inclusive 90444 to 90457 inclusive  
93331 to 93334 inclusive 98375 99034 100180  
103796 106898 107523 112196 112197 114829  
114830 115400 115578 118673 118674 120686  
124619 125607 126182 131629 136779 145189  
179103 183140 193072 193073 193074  
199345 199346 199347 199348 199495 211356  
211456 214721 214722 214723 220327 220328  
220329 221427.

5000 each—4927 7599 10645 16720 16817 17182  
18225 18267 19057 19109 21998 31242 34970  
34973 36730 36731 36732 36733 36734 36735  
36736 36737 36738 36739 39359 46725 47214.

10000 each—1971 to 2000 inclusive 2883 10307  
32991 54290 59167 82646 107284.

ACT OF JULY 12, 1882, 3%.

\$50 each—Original Nos. 688 to 696 inclusive.

100 each—Original Nos. 1949 2790 4537 4538  
4539 4540 4668 5299.

500 each—Original No. 2013.

1000 each—Original Nos. 16216 18647 18648.

ACT OF JAN. 14, 1875, 5% OF 1904.

\$50 each—Original No. 537.

100 each—Original Nos. 11933 to 11937 inclusive.

1000 each—Original Nos. 20497 20498 20753 20754  
20755 20756 20839.

ACT OF JAN. 14, 1875, 4% OF 1925.

\$100 each—1646 5136.

500 each—Original No. 1704.

1000 each—Original Nos. 10086 19155.

ACT OF JUNE 13, 1898, 3%.

\$29 each—Original Nos. 613 827 828 1673 1674  
1675 1899 2079 to 2089 inclusive 3420 3786  
to 3795 inclusive 6210 6211 6212 6683 7896  
7897 8013 8014 9520 9521 9522 10346 10347  
10348 12699 13065 to 13068 inclusive 13628  
13861 13862 13863 16229 16230 16231 16255  
16256 16257.

100 each—Original Nos. 1180 1227 2603 2604 2608  
4788 4789 4790 4791 4839 4840 4841  
7627 8267 8268 8340 8341 9038  
9039 10001 11249 11250 12288  
12762 12778 12823 12824 12825  
12826 12827 13987 14076 14571 to 14578  
inclusive 15903 15904 15905 16281 16297  
16298 16299 16300 16301 18134 18135 18136  
18137 19160 19209 19210 19211 19998 20196  
20623 21504 21523 21880 to 21884 inclusive  
24820 24821 24822 25430 to 25435 inc. 26576  
26925 28073 28074 28256 28290 29253 29254  
29971 29972 29973 29974 39224 to 39227  
inclusive 43059 43060 43061 43062 43063  
46435 46436 46437 46438 50735 50736 50737  
52884 53867 53868.

500 each—Original Nos. 712 2257 3252 3535 4353  
4539 5548 7901 8493 8757 9271 9395 9396  
9419 9753 10076 12276 12606 13127 13920  
14302 15620 15758 16431 16932 19602 19972  
20051 20847 21673 23661 25405 25631 25632  
28531 28860 28877 30928 31071 31724 34648  
34649.

1000 each—2943 2860 2861 3455 3821 4203 4610 to  
4613 inclusive 5858 7419 11327 23623 23624  
23625 23626 25091 34507.

5000 each—Original Nos. 1274 1275 1276 1277  
1278 3904.

GOLD CERTIFICATES. ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

\$10000 each—Original Nos. 675 677 678 16454  
17705.

ACT MARCH 14, 1900, 2% CONSOLS OF 1930.

\$100 each—10565 10566.

10000 each—30459 63257.



# Dominion of Canada

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Minister of Finance and Receiver-General.....	Hon. William Stevens Fielding
Deputy of the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General.....	J. Mortimer Courtney
Comptroller of the Currency.....	Lt.-Colonel Fred. Toller
Assistant Receiver-General, Toronto, Ont.....	D. Creighton
Assistant Receiver General, Montreal, Que.....	The City and District Savings Bank
Assistant Receiver-General, Halifax, N. S.....	Isaac N. Mathers
Assistant Receiver-General, St. John, N. B.....	H. D. McLeod
Assistant Receiver-General, Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	Percy Pope
Assistant Receiver-General, Winnipeg, Man.....	H. M. Drummond
Assistant Receiver-General, Victoria, B. C.....	J. H. MacLaughlin

## CANADIAN CURRENCY

The system of paper money of Canada is similar to that of the United States, consisting of Dominion of Canada notes, which now amount to \$48,000,000, while the note circulation of the different banks amount to about \$62,000,000, the whole volume being subject to contraction or expansion, as circumstances may warrant.

PROVINCE OF CANADA—Bills: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000—recalled from circulation.

DOMINION OF CANADA—Scrip, 25 cents. Bills: \$1, \$2, \$4, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000.

DOMINION OF CANADA—\$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00—retiring.

Some issues of "Dominion of Canada" Bills are printed on the back "Payable at Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Winnipeg, Charlottetown, or Victoria," but later issues have engraved, through the center of the green or brown printed design on the back, the words "DOMINION OF CANADA," and are redeemed by any of the Assistant Receivers-General throughout the Dominion.

Newfoundland is not in the Dominion of Canada, but all other Bills of Banks in the Dominion are now received at par in all portions of the Dominion, but subject to a discount by Brokers in the United States, the highest rates prevailing in the winter months and at points most distant from place of issue or redemption.

THE NATIONAL COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR gives this list of Parent Banks in business in the Dominion of Canada for the protection of all its subscribers from doubtful, broken and worthless institutions, which previously existed in the Provinces, their bills being still in circulation and used by dishonest persons. These parent banks have branches in other sections of Canada, and bills of smaller denominations than fives were formerly issued.

# Chartered Banks in the Dominion of Canada

Following is a list of chartered banks in the Dominion of Canada and the counterfeit bills on same are shown by denomination:

## ONTARIO

Head Office.	Name.	Bills Counterfeited.
Hamilton.....	BANK OF HAMILTON.....	
Shawwa.....	WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.....	
Ottawa.....	BANK OF OTTAWA.....	
Toronto.....	BANK OF TORONTO.....	\$5, \$10
"	CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.....	\$5, \$10
"	CROWN BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	DOMINION BANK .....	\$5, \$10
"	FARMERS' BANK OF CANADA (Since 1906).....	
"	HOME BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	METROPOLITAN BANK (Since 1902).....	
"	SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	STERLING BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	TRADERS' BANK OF CANADA.....	\$5
"	UNITED EMPIRE BANK OF CANADA.....	

## QUEBEC

Montreal.....	BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.....	\$5, \$10
"	BANK OF MONTREAL.....	\$5, \$10
"	LA BANQUE D'HOCHÉLAGA.....	
"	LA BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA.....	
"	MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.....	\$10
"	MOLSON'S BANK .....	\$5, \$10
Quebec.....	LA BANQUE NATIONALE.....	\$10
"	QUEBEC BANK .....	
"	UNION BANK OF CANADA.....	
Sherrbrooke.....	EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.....	\$20
St. Hyacinthe.....	LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.....	
St. Johns.....	LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.....	

Since July 1, 1881, no banks in this province or in Ontario have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, which makes it obligatory on the banks to retire all their Six and Seven-Dollar Bills from circulation, as well as bills smaller than \$5.

## NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax.....	BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.....	\$5
"	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.....	
"	UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.....	

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton.....	PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. B.....	\$10
St. John.....	BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.....	
St. Stephen.....	ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.....	

## MANITOBA

Winnipeg.....	NORTHERN BANK .....	
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## Banks Merged Into Other Banks

Commercial Bank of Canada, merged into the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal, Bills of the former redeemed by the latter.

Commercial Bank of Windsor, Windsor, N. S., merged with Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont.

Gore Bank of Niagara, Hamilton, Ont., merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont. Bills of the former redeemed by the latter.

Halifax Banking Co., Halifax, is now Canadian Bank of Commerce.

La Banque Jacques Cartier, Montreal, is now La Banque Provinciale du Canada, Montreal.

Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I., is now the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax, N. S., is now the Royal Bank of Canada, Halifax.

Niagara District Bank, St. Catharine's, Ont., merged into Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont. Bills of the former redeemed by the latter.

Ontario Bank, Toronto, Ont., is now the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.

People's Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B., is now the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.

People's Bank of Halifax is now Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

St. Lawrence Bank, Toronto, Ont., merged into the Standard Bank, Toronto, Ont. Bills of the former redeemed by the latter.

Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I., merged Oct. 3, 1883, into Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S. Bills of former redeemed by latter.

## Other Bank Bills Redeemable

Bank of Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.....	Bills are redeemable
Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.....	" " "
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.....	" " "
La Banque du Peuple, Montreal, P. Q.....	" " "
La Banque Ville Marie, Montreal, P. Q.....	" " "
Summerside Bank, Summerside, P. E. I.....	" " "

Bills of the banks failed since 1890 are redeemable, by the Canadian Government, from the Redemption Fund, and draw interest from failure up to the time of Government notice of redemption.

## Closed Banks—Bills Worthless

Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont.

Bank of Arcadia, Liverpool, N. S.

Bank of Brantford, Brantford, Ont.

Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.

Bank of Clifton, Clifton, Ont.

Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, N. S.

Bank of London in Canada, London, Ont. Bank suspended in 1887, wound up 1893.

Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Final closing up April 28, 1887, and final dividend paid; hence, any bills now outstanding are worthless.

Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont., organized about 1835, under the Scotch banking system, by Sir Francis Hincks and Charles Beaty, of Toronto, withdrew from business in a few years, but redeemed all its outstanding notes. The bill plates were deposited with the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.

## CLOSED BANKS—Continued

- Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont. The bank was in the hands of the Canadian Government as Receiver. The affairs of the bank are wound up, but the billholders can yet get 90 per cent. from the Deputy Minister of Finance at Ottawa.
- Bank of Western Canada, Clifton, Ont. Bank unknown, but bills worthless.
- British Canadian Bank, Toronto, Ont. Bank never in operation.
- Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont. Suspended in 1887. Bills now worthless.
- Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. The bills of the Central Bank are worthless, for the time of redemption expired in January, 1882.
- Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews, N. B.
- City Bank Montreal, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.
- Colonial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
- Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.
- Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
- Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Bills were redeemed at par in Montreal, until during year 1890, but all tens were worthless, having been stolen unsigned, and signatures forged. Since then all bills are worthless.
- Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Suspended Sept. 17, 1883. Bills were redeemed at par, but any now outstanding are worthless.
- Farmer's Bank of Rustico, Rustico, P. E. I. Went into voluntary liquidation in 1895-6, and bills redeemed up to year 1900.
- Farmer's Joint Stock Banking Co., Toronto, Ont.
- Federal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont. The bills were redeemed at par for about five years, but bank was wound up and bills became worthless in 1893. Some \$10,000 were supposed to be thus left outstanding.
- International Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
- Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada, St. John, N. B. Bills were redeemed at par, but bank wound up and bills then became worthless in 1893.
- Mechanics' Bank, Montreal, P. Q.
- Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P. Q., went into liquidation about 1876 and redeemed all of its outstanding notes that were presented before the final closing up of the bank's business. In no way connected with the Metropolitan Bank, Toronto, Ont., organized in 1902.
- Pictou Bank, Pictou, N. S. Bank closed, bills worthless.
- Provincial Bank of Canada, Stanstead, P. Q., early established under the Free Bank Act, withdrew from business January, 1864, its notes being redeemed and the securities returned by Government.
- Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.
- Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P. Q. Bills of this bank were redeemed at par until August 1, 1890. Since then bills outstanding are worthless.
- Union Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Que. Bank unknown, but bills worthless.
- Union Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
- Vestmoreland Bank of New Brunswick, Moncton, N. B.
- Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ontario, established in 1854 under the Free Bank Act, became the Chartered Bank of Clifton by Act of Parliament in 1858. The notes of the Zimmerman Bank were redeemed and securities returned by Government.



# Counterfeit Canadian Bills

## ONES

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. Portrait of Jacques Cartier, old issue, dated Ottawa, July 1, 1870. Check Letter D. Red numbers. "Payable at Toronto" on the back. Upper left end of note not good; a white streak extends from the ear to the chin on side of face which is not found in the genuine. Lathe work around the 1, on right of note, is irregular; lines cannot be traced. There are three issues of these counterfeit bills, the difference being principally in the size of the red figures.
1. Portrait of Lady Dufferin. Letter A. "Payable at Montreal." Dated 1st June, 1878. A very poor counterfeit on very soft paper and some numbers in *green*. Another issue of the counterfeit is on stiff white paper. No part of the note will bear close inspection. Portrait and all lathe-work very coarse work.
1. Lady Dufferin portrait. Letter A or C. "Payable at Montreal." Date, 1st June, 1878. Another large lot of similar counterfeits to the last above appeared in May, 1899. Paper like the softest kid. The genuine portrait has her right shoulder shaded or dark, but her left shoulder is very light. The counterfeit has both shoulders equally shaded and very dark. The letters C and A are found to be confusing. The A (in black ink) is just under, and the C (in black ink also) is just ahead of, the blue number.
1. Portraits—Aberdeen and wife. Series A. Letters A, B. Dated Ottawa, March 31, 1898. Engraving poor. Lathe-work, shading lines about Ottawa and date, and other fine work, very bad. "For Minister of Finance" omitted.
1. Aberdeen Issue. Series B. Letter C. Dated Ottawa, March 31, 1898. Light brown ink design about bottom face of note. Photo-mechanical process counterfeit on good paper, and all colors good. Quality of engraved work poor, it is dark, coarse, and blotchy; especially in log-rolling scene and in lathe-work around large counters "1." Word "Series" hardly legible. Some fine shading lines are solid black. Back better work than face, green ink too light.

### BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, St. John, N. B.

1. Lithograph, old. "New Brunswick" across end of bill.

### BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

1. Old counterfeit. Right upper corner, 1 on ships under full sail. Left upper corner, two Indians and shield.

### BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

1. Vignette: Lumberman, axe and log.

### UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

1. Dated 1st January, 1872. Photograph poorly done. No. 30252. Green letters in ONE and red letters in "Canada Currency," badly printed or painted.

None of the above banks now issue \$1 bills.

## TWOS

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

2. Portrait of Lord Dufferin. Check Letter B. Blue numbers. "Payable at Montreal." Dated June 1st, 1878. Very dangerous counterfeit and both the face and back of note is good. Portrait of Lord Dufferin, a good imitation of that on the genuine note, though the forehead appears a little too broad or full. Paper fair, but a little harsh and yellowish. Color of blue numbers as good as genuine. On the face of bill the lathe-work in the large green figures 2 is poor, and in the lower half of each of these figures 2 there are on the genuine bill four upright zigzag lines, formed by the peculiar shape or joining of the fine lathe-work lines; but on the counterfeit notes these four engraved zigzag lines are very prominent, and the two centre ones do not touch one another as on the genuine bill. In the imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," the dots over the "i's" are omitted. The final e in the word Finance in the small print "For Minister of Finance" is a little larger than the other letters.

## TWOS—Continued

2. Dufferin Issue. Letter C. Red numbers. Payable at Toronto. Dated June 1st 1878, which date in some cases has been changed. *Some defects in zigzag lines as mentioned in above paragraph.* A dangerous counterfeit, excepting the poor centre vignette of Lord Dufferin, and the imitation lathe-work in the large green 2's. Most all the other work on the bill is about as good as some genuine. When the vignette of Lord Dufferin is worn this note is very dangerous. Paper fair, but in some cases very good. The color of red numbers on some of these notes is very bad and on others quite fair.
2. Lansdowne Issue. Letter B. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1887. This counterfeit has a blurred and indistinct appearance, and the green design in the centre is off color. The figures used in the numbers are only half the size of genuine and printed in purple ink. Under the title "DOMINION OF CANADA" the words, "Will pay," are very poorly engraved. To the left and under the word "Ottawa" (in the date line) the printed word "Countersigned" over the signature is omitted in the counterfeit. The words, "For Minister of Finance," under the signature of J. M. Courtney, are also omitted.
2. Portrait of King Edward. Letter A. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1897. Portrait, center vignette, and lathe work very poor quality of work; red numbers too light; lettering fair. Back of note poor. Paper fair.
2. Portrait of King Edward. Letter C. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1897. Counterfeit note appears as a photo-engraved one but poorly done, especially the colors. Lathe-work is all poor, especially around border and large counter "2" on right end face of note. The shading lines of "Dominion of Canada" are very heavy and poor, also the parallel ruling in the sky. Paper fair, and portrait fair. On back of note words "American Bank Note Company, Ottawa," poorly printed.
2. Portrait of King Edward. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1897. A poor counterfeit. Portrait a poor likeness and of very coarse work, especially the shading lines on the face and forehead and in the background of portrait. All fine shading lines on note coarse, and lathe-work poor. Note has not as good work on it as on a previous issue of letter C, but has better colored black and chocolate inks. Paper rather thick.

### BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

2. Vignette: View of Niagara Falls, railcars and bridge.
2. Ottawa Branch. Dated March 1, 1852. Coarse engraving. "Ottawa" in red.

### BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

2. Vignette: Shield, Lion and Unicorn.

### QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, P. Q.

2. Toronto, Ont., Branch. Old issue, dated 1860.

### UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

2. Plate A, dated 1st Jan'y, 1872, and numbered differently in blue or green ink. Photograph. Large letters in TWO in green or blue inks are badly printed or painted; also red letters in "Canada Currency."
2. Letter A. Dated March 1st, 1875. Coarse engraving, similar to an inferior wood cut. Fully one-quarter inch shorter than the genuine bills. "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," omitted. The line "Dominion of Canada," over vignette-engraving of dog and safe, is without any shading.

None of the above banks now issue \$2 bills.

## FOURS

### BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

2. St. John Branch, N. B. Old issue. Photograph and very pale. They are all supposed to be numbered 74981.

### TRUSTY BANK MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

2. Not a good counterfeit. Paper poor; inks and lathe-work very defective. Bank not in existence.

### DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

2. Old issue. Dated Feb. 1st, 1871. Letter B. There is a white line around the hair portion of Prince Arthur's head, which serves to separate it from the background. Cashier's signature, W. H. Holland, Jr., is engraved, while on the genuine bills it is written. Lathe-work very irregular.



## FOURS—Continued

### BANK OF UPPER CANADA, Toronto, Ont.

4. These notes are alterations from notes of the failed Bank of Western Canada Clifton. The words "Western" and "Clifton" are erased, and the words "Upper" and "Toronto" substituted in their places. This is done by the means of acid, also by pasting.

### THE BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

4. These notes are alterations from notes of the failed Colonial Bank of Toronto. The words "Colonial Bank of Canada" are erased and the words "Bank of Toronto" substituted in their place.

These are one dollar notes raised to four by pen and ink additions and changes. These notes are also recolored.

## FIVES

### BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Montreal, P. Q.

5. Quebec Branch. Very old issue. Dated 22nd Nov., 1871. Check Letter A. Photograph very pale. Very badly printed, especially the green ink. They are all supposed to be numbered 44490.
5. Kingston Branch. Old issue. Dated May 1, 1875. This counterfeit has had an extensive circulation. In the border of the genuine the lines of the shading on scrollwork are fine and clear; on the counterfeit the shading is omitted. Genuine notes of this issue are numbered from 30001 to 36000 inclusive; counterfeits bear other numbers than those on the genuine of this date. Lathe-work fair. Very few genuine notes of this date and issue are now in circulation.
5. Old issue. Letter D. Genuine notes are dated 3d July, 1877. On the counterfeit the date of the month is omitted. Imprint of British American Banknote Company, Montreal, upper left, in border of note, poorly engraved; the vignettes are badly done. On lower left end Britannia seated has her right hand resting upon a shield, the lower rim of which is well defined by a clear *white* line which does not appear on genuine bill.  
Another counterfeit of this note has appeared, dated 5th July, 1877. In other respects it answers to the above description, and is evidently made from the same plate.

### BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Que.

5. Old issue. Dated 1858, Sept. 1, and bears in centre of note TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS CY., in a large panel; FIVE DOLLARS in lower left of note, in a small panel. The date of issue and numbers are printed in blue. In the upper right and upper left are two small vignettes. Quebec (spelled Quebeck) appears on this counterfeit in three places in blue ink. *There is also a counterfeit on the Ottawa branch, the only difference being the date of issue and numbers, also Ottawa, are printed in red.* Refuse all bills of this kind.
5. Old counterfeit. Vignette in upper right corner, steamer; left end, cattle.
5. Dated Jan. 2, 1895. Series C and D. Fair wood-cut productions, but quality of work will not bear close inspection. Lettering and numbering poor. Series C countersigned by N. McLean, Series D by J. A. Paddon.
5. A fair counterfeit, dated January 2, 1895. Portraits of Rt Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, also E. C. Clouston, General Manager, not as likelike as genuine and poorly engraved. On counterfeit the "V" in centre of note, also panel lower face of note containing signatures, is a light brown; on the genuine they are pale green. Back of note poor. Paper fair quality.

### BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Halifax, N. S.

5. Dated Halifax, July 5, 1877. Letter B. Very rough pen and brush work.

### BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

5. Port Hope (Branch) Issue. Photograph. Letter E. Dated July 1st, 1880. Number 45831, and by changing the figure 1 to 4 some have number 45834. The color is a purple brown. The green FIVE across lower centre face of bill is painted over with a green water-color. The numbers are painted in red water-color, and letters in PORT HOPE painted in blue ink.
5. Petersborough (Branch) Photographs. Only a few of these notes were made; numbers on all 29356. Easily detected on account of their brownish tint.

## FIVES—Continued

## CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont.

55. Old issue. Letter C. Dated May 1st, 1871. Signature of E. J. Smith, Cashier, is heavily printed, while on the genuine it is written. In the oval portrait in the centre, the Queen's face is turned more to the front than in the genuine. The engraving of the portrait is coarse.

## DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

55. Dated 2d January, 1900. Letter B. Poor counterfeit, especially face of note. Lath-work badly broken. Paper fair.
55. Dated Toronto, 2d January, 1900. Poor wood-cut production, very crude.
55. Dated 2d Jan., 1900. Letter C. Photographic. Poor counterfeit.

## BANQUE DU PEUPLE, Montreal.

55. A pen and ink counterfeit. Letter A. Portraits very poorly executed, and little resemble those on the genuine. Lathe-work surrounding the 5 very poor.

## MARITIME BANK OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

55. Photograph. Letter B. A poor counterfeit. Produced by the photographic pen and ink process.

## MOLSONS BANK, Montreal, Que.

55. Dated Montreal, 2d July, 1901. Check Letter A. Poor wood-cut production. Numbering, lathe-work and vignettes poor. Large green 5 and green V on each side of large 5 center of note are coarse and too dark in color. This note is numbered in blue 153716; signed Wm. Macpherson, President, and counter-signed H. R. Jeffrey, pro General Manager.
55. Dated Montreal, July 2, 1901. Check Letter B. Numbered 214258; signed Wm. M. Macpherson, President, and Elliot, pro General Manager; also Jeffray, pro General Manager. Other counterfeits will likely appear bearing other signatures for pro General Manager.
- A second issue, bearing Check Letter C, numbered 334417 in blue, which blurs when rubbed, has also appeared.

## QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, P. Q.

55. Dated 2d July, 1901. Letter H. Blue numbers. Poor counterfeit. The work on face of note especially poor.

## GRADERS BANK OF CANADA, Toronto, Ont.

55. Date July 2d, 1897. Letter D. Like a photographic production, dull gray in color. Numbers should be in blue; those seen are traced over in red ink.
55. Dated Toronto, 2d July, 1897. Check Letter D. Signed C. D. Warren, President, and W. G. Bryans, pro General Manager. Poor photo-mechanical counterfeit. Vignette portraits of President and General Manager coarse work, but fair likenesses. Vignette of farm-yard scene in centre scratchy and blurred. Lathe-work in counters very poor, also the blue numbers. The large green V near each end of note is too dark a green, and the fine work in body of V cannot be traced. Back of note poor; lathe-work all blurred and color of green too dark. Imprint of British-American Bank Note Co., Montreal, bottom on back, can hardly be deciphered.

## UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

55. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by faded appearance.

## TENS

## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Montreal, P. Q.

110. Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ont. Photograph, and very poor. Numbered 16279; which is most probably the case with the whole of them.

## BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

110. Dated January 2, 1882. Letter D. Very poor, looks like a cheap advertisement printed in bluish green ink. Face and back same design.

## BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

110. Dated Toronto, 1st June, 1892. Letter D. General appearance good, yellow face and red numbers good, all colors very good, and paper good. On close inspection Coat of Arms in center of crude finish, lathe-work in counters flat and broken. Large letter of "Bank of Toronto" have no line work about them—only solid work. In lower center margin "American Bank Note Co., Ottawa," omitted. Back of note has no linework. Bill a very fine pen or pencil and brush work job, black ink and all colors can be removed by damp sponge.



## TENS—Continued

### CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont.

10. Dated May 1st, 1871. Letter D. Very dangerous counterfeit. Signed Wm. McMaster, President, and W. Cooke, Cashier. The color of the blue numbers is a trifle lighter than those of the genuine. The vignette in centre coarser than in the genuine, particularly the head of the lion. In counterfeit the bases of the letter A in the word "dollars" are connected in one line, while in the genuine there is a distinct opening. The staff or perpendicular line of the letter P in word "President" in counterfeit extends below the line upon which the word "President" is written; in genuine it terminates directly on the line. There are five shaded lines under the words "Ten Dollars" in counterfeit, and only four in genuine. Shading of the title, Bank of Commerce, coarse and scratchy; lathe-work excellent, but slightly defective. Back of note, color of green ink lighter than on the genuine, and lathe-work defective. The paper is thinner than that of the genuine.

### CITY BANK MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

10. A poor counterfeit. On the counterfeit, the word "Parliament" is printed "Parliment," the "a" being omitted.

### DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Check Letters A and B. These counterfeits are photographic productions and are easily detected by the poor coloring and the omission of the fine lettering at the bottom of the note over which the signatures are written. The watermark, "Dominion Bank," is very faint, and the green is almost a blue. The attempt to imitate the color tints on back of note is very crude.

### IMPERIAL BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Dated Toronto, Ont., March 1, 1875. Letter B. Poor counterfeit. Portraits and lathe-work in counters very poor. Back of note fair, but lathe-work poor. Paper smooth and stiff.

### LA BANQUE NATIONALE, Quebec, P. Q.

10. Dated April 28, 1860. Check letter A. The counterfeit vignettes all coarsely done, as are the large 10's and the counters in both upper corners. The lettering is much better and deceptive. "P" in "President" is directly over "D" in "DIX" on genuine, bottom border of note. On the counterfeit the "P" is over the "IX."

### MARITIME BANK, St. John, N. B.

10. Dated Oct. 5, 1881. Check letter A. A photographic pen and ink counterfeit. The general appearance of this note is extremely poor and readily detected. Bank failed. Notes worthless.

### MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q.

10. Photograph. Letter D. Number 83993. Capital \$6,000,000. The green tint on the face and back of note is rubbed on over the purple photographic tints with an oil green crayon pencil, which gives the green a yellowish tone and the work a blurred appearance. Very few notes were printed.

### MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, Halifax, N. S.

10. Dated 1st January, 1874. Photograph and Lithograph combined. Purplish tint in the photographic part, the 10—TEN—10 being done in red and green ink by lithography, and badly blurred. The vignette of ship under sail is very coarsely done, while in the genuine it is very fine and distinct.
10. Old issue. Dated 1st January, 1874. A counterfeit of engraved and lithograph work, having a blurred and dark look. "Cash'r," "Pres't" and name of printers, "Blades, East & Blandes, London," are all omitted.

### MOLSONS BANK, Montreal, Que.

10. Date, Jan. 2, 1900. Letter B. A very poor photographic note and not liable to deceive. It has a blurred appearance and is on heavy paper.

### ONTARIO BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Letter A. Dated Bowmanville, Nov. 1st, 1870. The foliage in the engraving of the woodsman chopping down the tree is indistinctly worked up, being rather blurred in its details. There are two issues of these counterfeits on some of which the imprint of the "British-American Bank Note Company, Montreal and Ottawa," does not appear.

10. Check letter A. A very poor photograph. No description necessary

### PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N. B.

10. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Detected by its faded appearance.

## TENS—Continued

### QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, P. Q.

10. Date Jan. 3, 1898. Letter C. Signed John Breakey, Pres.; countersigned V. F. Convey. A photographic counterfeit. Centre face of note vignette "City of Quebec" badly blurred, but by careful printing might be improved. Figures in number of note in red are slightly thicker and longer than those on the genuine. Back of note nearly black instead of blue. Lathe work and paper fair.
- 10 raised from 1. Government issue. Vignette—Lady Dufferin. Note scraped with a knife and the alterations of the figures and large characters are done with pen and ink, the border and other parts of note made indistinct by ink lines scattered over. There are no genuine \$10 Dominion notes.
- 10 raised from 5. Many raised bills have been found in circulation. The altered parts are done by the "bugging" process, which shows very plainly upon holding the bill up to the light.

## TWENTIES

### EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

20. Date, Jan. 2, 1903. Very dull, faded color; but few issued.

## SILVER COUNTERFEITS

The 20, 25 and 50 cent Canada silver pieces have been extensively counterfeited.

### ENGLISH BANK NOTES AND COINS

- £5 English Bank Notes, dated London, 1862, and Sept. 13, 1901.
- £5 Bank of England Note, dated January 4, 1898. Photographic pen and ink.
- £10 Bank of England Notes, dated Sept. 21, 1901.
- £20 Bank of England Notes, dated Birmingham, May 20, 1890, marked with blue stamp, "London and County Banking Co., Limited, Stratford."
- £20 Bank of England Note, dated May 20, 1893. Pen and ink production.
- £20 Bank of England Note, dated January 15, 1896. The notes present a gray, dirty and greasy appearance, which has evidently been caused by inserting the water mark by an oily process. The cipher number of these bills is M—8, the consecutive numbers differing.
- £50 English Bank Notes, dated London, May 16, 1883, marked with blue stamp, "London and County Banking Co., Limited, Brompton, 26—0."
- £50 Bank of England Note, dated London, May 16, 1883, stamped in *red* letters across lower part of note, "Channel Island Bank, Limited, Jersey."
- £50 Bank of England Notes, dated March 6, 1901.
- £100 English Bank Notes, dated London, August 16, 1883.
- £100 English Bank Notes, dated London, August 16, 1883.
- £5 and £10 Provincial Bank of Ireland, each dated November 10, 1880.

The paper of these counterfeits is thicker and darker than that of the genuine.

**ENGLISH SOVEREIGN.**—A dangerous counterfeit; weight of genuine coin, 123.27 grains; fineness, 916 2-3. Weight and thickness same as genuine. Composed of platinum, heavily gold-plated. As coins become worn, platinum can be observed distinctly. General appearance good, and liable to deceive. The dates are 1862, 1863 and 1872.

**ENGLISH HALF-SOVEREIGN**, composed of the same metal as the sovereign above reported, is in circulation.

## Stolen Bank of England and Canadian Notes

The following notes of the Bank of England are reported to have been stolen:

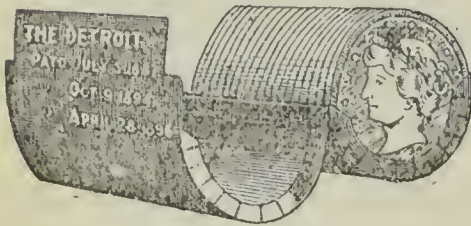
Denomination.	Date.	Numbers.
£500	May 27, 1902	65,355; 65,356; 65,357
£100	June 1, 1903	42,673
£10	June 5, 1903	65,503

### DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Stolen. Date Jan. 2, 1888. Series A. Nos. 46,001 to 47,000. Stolen when uncoun-  
tersigned and signatures forged, but bank will pay 20 per cent. for any part  
of the \$10,000.



# The Detroit Coin Wrapper



Millions are used annually by large handlers of coin. Made to hold all silver coins, nickels, pennies, etc., in amounts from 25 cents up to \$20.00. We also manufacture a full line of coin bags. *Write for samples and quotations.*

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FOR SALE

Counterfeits of United States Notes

Denomina- tion	Portraits or Vignettes.	Page	Dates or Series and Check Letters of						
			1862	1863	1869	1875	1878	1880	1901
\$1	Chase, Washington	33	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		33	.....	.....	.....	D	.....	.....	.....
2	Hamilton Jefferson	33	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		33	.....	.....	.....	D	.....	D	.....
5	Hamilton Jackson	33	A	A D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		34	.....	.....	.....	*A C*D*	.....	A B*C*D*	.....
10	Lincoln Webster Buffalo	35	B C D	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		36	.....	.....	.....	C	D*	B C D*	.....
		37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A B C D
20	Liberty Hamilton	39	A B C D	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		39	.....	.....	.....	A*B*C*D*	A*B*C*D*	A B*C*D*	.....
50	Hamilton "Raised \$2," Clay Franklin	40	.....	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		40	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		41	.....	.....	B	.....	.....	.....	.....
		41	.....	.....	.....	A*B*C*D*	.....	A*B*C D*	.....
100	Sp'd Eagle Lincoln	41	B C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A*B*C*D*	.....
500	Adams	42	.....	.....	B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....
1000	Morris	42	A B C D	A B C D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Counterfeits of Treasury Notes

Denomina- tion.	Portraits.	Page	Series and Check Letters						
			1890	1891					
\$1	Stanton	43	.....	B C					
2	McPherson	43	A	A B C D					
5	Thomas	44	.....	A D					
10	Sheridan	44	B	A B C					
20	Marshall	45	A*	.....					
100	Farragut	45	A*B*C*D*	.....					

Counterfeits of Silver Certificates

Denomin- ination.	Portraits Vignettes	Page	Series and Check Letters						
			1880	1886	1891	1896	1899		
\$1	Martha W Allegorical Eagle	46	.....	B D	A D	.....	.....		
		46	.....	.....	.....	C D	.....		
		46	.....	.....	.....	.....	C D		
2	Hancock Windom Allegorical Washington	46	.....	A B C D	.....	.....	.....		
		47	.....	.....	B C	.....	.....		
		48	.....	.....	.....	B C D	.....		
		48	.....	.....	.....	.....	A C		
5	Grant Allegorical Indian Head	49	.....	A B C D	A B C D	.....	.....		
		50	.....	.....	.....	A B C	.....		
		51	.....	.....	.....	.....	A B C D		
10	Morris Hendricks	52	A* C*D*	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		53	.....	A B	A B C D	.....	.....		
20	Decatur Manning	55	A*B*C*D*	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		55	.....	.....	A B C	.....	.....		
100	Monroe	56	.....	.....	D	.....	.....		

Gold Certificate .... \$20 Portrait of Garfield, Page 57. 1882 A C\*  
Gold Certificate .... 20 Portrait of Washington, Page 57. 1906 B D  
Gold Certificate .... 100 Portrait of Benton, Page 57. 1882 B

\* Like Photos, Penwork, etc.



# Counterfeits of U. S. National Bank Notes

	\$1	Check Letter	Page
MASS.	Boston. National Eagle .....	A	19
	<b>\$2</b>		
N. Y.	Kinderhook. National Union.....	A	19
	Linderpark. National Union.....	A	19
	N. Y. City. Market .....	A	19
	Marine .....	A	19
	Ninth .....	A	19
	St. Nicholas .....	A	19
	Peekskill. Westchester Co.....	A	19
PA.	Philadelphia. Sixth .....	A	20
R. I.	Newport. National of R. I.....	A	20
	<b>\$5</b>		
CAL.	*San Francisco. Nevada, 1882....	D	20
CONN.	Jewett City. Jewett City.....	B	20
	Norwalk. Central, 1882 .....	A	20
	*Suffield. First, 1882 .....	C	20
ILL.	Aurora. First .....	A	20
	Canton. First .....	A	20
	Cecil. First .....	A	20
	Chicago. Central .....	A	20
	First .....	A	20
	*Fort Dearborn, 1882 .....	C	20
	German .....	A	20
	Merchants' .....	A	21
	Traders' .....	A	21
	Union .....	A	21
	Galena. First .....	A	21
	Paxton. First .....	A	21
	Peru. First .....	A	21
	*Quincy. N. B. of Quincy, 1882....	A	21
	Virginia. Farmers' .....	A	21
KY.	*Lebanon. Marion, 1882 .....	D	21
	*Lexington. *Fayette, 1882 .....	D	21
	*National Exchange. 1875....	D	21
LA.	*New Orleans. Union, 1882.....	C	21
MASS.	Boston. Boylston, 1875 .....	C	21
	*Fourth, 1882 .....	A	21
	*Globe, 1875 .....	C	21
	*Pacific, 1875 .....	B	21
	*Dedham. Dedham, 1875 .....	B	21
	*Fall River. Pocasset, 1875.....	C	21
	*Harwich. Cape Cod, 1882 .....	A	21
	*Leicester. Leicester, 1875 .....	C	21
	*Lynn. First, 1882 .....	A	21
	New Bedford. *First, 1875.....	B	21
	Merchants' .....	C	22
	Northampton. First .....	C	22
	*Southbridge, 1875 .....	B	22
	*Waltham. Waltham, 1882 .....	B	22
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	*Flint. First, 1882 .....	C	22
	Grand Rapids. Old, 1882 .....	F	22
	Jackson. People's .....	D	22
	*Niles. Citizens'. 1882 .....	B	22
	*Joplin. First, 1882 .....	C	22
	*Derry. N. B. of Derry, 1882.....	C	22
MO.	Morristown National Iron, 1882....	A	22
N. H.	Amsterdam. Manufacturers' .....	B	22
N. J.	Castleton. N. B. of Castleton ....	D	22
N. Y.	N. Y. City. *Amcr. Exchange. 1882..	F	22
	American Exchange. 1902....	B	22
	Citizens' International .....	—	23
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	*National City, 1882 .....	U	23
	Pawling. N. B. of Pawling .....	A	23
	Rome. Fort Stanwix .....	B	23
	Troy. National State .....	A	23
	*National State, 1882 .....	A	23
OHIO.	*Cincinnati. Fifth, 1882 .....	A	23
	*Springfield. Lagonda, 1875 .....	B	23
PENN	Hanover. First .....	D	23
	Tamaqua. First .....	B	23
R. I.	*Providence. Blackstone Canal, 1882..	B	23
	*Commercial, 1882 .....	A	23
TEX.	*Hillsboro. Hill County, 1882.....	D	23
VT.	*Montpelier. Montpelier, 1875 .....	A	23
	*St. Johnsbury. First, 1875.....	C	24
WIS.	*Milwaukee. First, 1882 .....	B	24

	<b>\$10</b>		
ARIZ.	*Phoenix. Phoenix, 1882 .....	C	24
CAL.	*Los Angeles. L. A., 1882.....	A	24
	*San Francisco. Wells-Fargo-Nevada..	G	24
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	Muncie. Muncie .....	A	24
	Richmond. Richmond .....	A	24
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	Check Letter	Page
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	*Boston. Eliot, 1882 .....	C 25
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MICH.	*Detroit. First, 1882 .....	C 25
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MISS.	*Jackson. First, 1882 .....	C 25
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	*Auburn. Auburn City .....	A 25
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	*Ithaca. Tompkins County, 1882....	B 25
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	Rome. Central .....	A 26
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	National Revere .....	A	30
	New Bedford. Merchants' .....	A	30
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# COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

ARRANGED BY STATES, THE DENOMINATIONS AND CHECK LETTERS.

No National Bank Notes were printed on fibre paper prior to 1875.

STATE	\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000
Alabama					A				
Arizona				C					
California			D	A G					
Colorado				E					
Connecticut			A B C		A				
Illinois			A C	B	A				
Indiana				A	A				
Indian Ter.					A				
Kentucky			D		A				
Louisiana			C	C B					
Maryland							A		
Massachusetts	A		A B C D	A B C	A		A		
Michigan			F B C D	C B					
Mississippi				C					
Missouri			C						
N. Hampshire			C						
New Jersey			A			A			
New York		A	A D B F U G	A B M R	A B	A C D	A		
Ohio			A B	C			A		
Pennsylvania			B D	B	A		A		
Rhode Island		A	A B						
Texas			D	A C	A				
Vermont			A C	B	A				
Wisconsin			B						

# Fac-simile of Discount Glass

Fac-Simile of Discount Glass Used at the National Bank Redemption Agency for Discounting National Bank Notes, and by the U. S. Treasurer for Discounting U. S. Notes, Gold and Silver Certificates.

U. S. Treasury Notes, also Gold and Silver Certificates, are about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch longer than National Bank Notes. A calculation, however, can be made from this Scale.


All Notes equalling or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions, and bearing the name of the bank and the signature of one of its officers, are redeemable at their face value. Mutilated, U. S. Notes, Gold Certificates and Silver Certificates are redeemable at their face value by the U. S. Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers, when not more than two-fifths of the note is missing. When mutilated so that less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths, of the original proportions remain, are redeemable by the Treasurer only, at one-half the face value of the whole note or certificate; unless when accompanied by an affidavit that the missing portions are totally destroyed, and then all fragments are redeemable at full face value.



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